AN AWFUL WRECK.

Robbers Wreck a Fast Train on the Santa Fe.

SEVERAL PERSONS WERE KILLED

Horror Stricken at Their Awful Deed the Robbers Fled—A Treasure of a Million Dollars Was on the Train —A Large Reward.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 22.—The train No. 8 from San Francisco running on time was wrecked between Osage City and Barclay in Kansas, at 3:25 a. m. The engineer and fireman were killed and several passengers injured.

The tool house at Barclay station had been broken open during the night and a rail was removed from the track at the point where the accident occurred. The entire train was wrecked with the exception of three sleepers. There is no clueing to who removed the rail and no positive evidence that the object of the deed was robbery.

Those killed were: Frank Baxter, express messenger, Kansas City; —— Broomentina, express guardsman, Mexico; James Chadwick, fireman, Topeka; Ed Mayer, engineer, Topeka. The wounded were: Mary Timan, Bloomington, Ills., badly bruised and injured about the head and face. William Doer and child, Chillicothe, Mo., badly bruised and scratched. Mrs. M. Jones and two children, Wichita, slightly bruised. Thomas Nelson, Topeka, bruised about head and face. M. A. Roberts, Emporia, back injured. Mrs. W. F. Miller, Macon, Mo., injured in spine and sides. J. F. Wagoner, Bayonne, Kan., injured in left hips. S. Kelly, Kansas City, postal clerk, internal injuries, probably fatal.

The cars piled one over another until the express and baggage car were hidden from the Pullmans. The three Pullman sleepers remained on the track but the other cars were completely demolished. Men, women and children were piled over each other, caught in the broken seats and thrown through the windows of the cars.

Relief first reached the wrecked train from Emporia. An examination of the track was made and it was found that the fish plates had been carefully removed, the bolts taken out and the spikes drawn from ten ties and the rail bent over to the inside. Robbery was unquestionably the object. The train carried $1,000,000 in currency en route from the Mexican Central railway to its headquarters in Boston. In examining the ground about the wreck a spot was found where three men had lain in the grass and traces were found leading from this spot to the track. The section house at Barclay was broken into last night and a crowbar, wrench and sledge hammer stolen. All of those tools except the crowbar were found and the fish plates and bolts which had been removed were also discovered.

The passengers were brought to this city at 10 o'clock this morning. Some of the wounded who could not be removed were left at Osage City and the others were taken to Christ's hospital here.

A. A. Robinson, manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of each of the men implicated in wrecking the train. Maj. W. E. Lewellen, live stock agent of the road, was on board the wrecked train and claims to have taken possession of the box in which the Mexican Central currency was placed. Major Lewellen says the money was in an iron ribbed box three feet long and was buried so deep in the wreck that the robbers could not have found it.

The train bearing the injured arrived in Topeka shortly before noon. Besides the list of killed already reported thirty-five persons sustained injuries more or less serious. Those whose injuries are thought to be fatal are S. G. Kelly of Kansas City, express messenger, and Mrs. Mary Lyman of Bloomington, Ill. Kelly is a brother of Senator E. B. Kelley of McPherson.

Ed. Mayer, the engineer who was killed, lived in Kansas City and leaves a wife and two children.

The body of James Chadwick, fireman, is completely buried under the wreck of the engine and has not been recovered. Assistant-general-manager Jansen denies the rumor that the track was not in good condition. He says the track was in perfect order and says that evidence is indisputable that bolts and spikes were pulled. The body of Frank Baxter, express messenger, who was killed, was brought to Kansas City with several of the injured late this afternoon. He leaves a wife and four small children.

Besides the box containing the million dollars of the Mexican railroad there were on the train three combination safes containing money and bonds, but as far as can be ascertained no efforts were made to take any of these. There is no doubt but robbers were hidden in the grass and were frightened away when they saw the extent of the wreck which they had not anticipated. The latest reports from the Topeka and Kansas City hospitals are that the wounded are all resting well and that the injuries of none except those named are likely to prove fatal. Several posses are scouring the country for the miscreants who caused the wreck and if found they will be summarily dealt with.

General-manager Robinson of the Santa Fe says the road will spare no money or pains to catch the scoundrels.

A FEARFUL WRECK.

A Collision at Full Speed on the Fort Wayne Road.

WOOSTER, O., Sept. 22.—The most fearful wreck that has occurred on the Fort Wayne road in many years took place one and a half miles west of Sarepta this morning when train No. 8, eastbound, collided with the first section of westbound freight No. 75.

The charred remains of twelve persons have already been taken from the wreck and it is believed that there are some others still buried. Four railway postal clerks, two firemen, three ladies, two children and a brakeman are known to be included.

All the bodies thus far taken from the wreck were burned and charred beyond all recognition.

Fire broke out almost instantly, burning two mail cars, one passenger coach and three freight cars. Half a dozen persons were badly injured but all were able to proceed to their homes. The wreck trains stopped by the heap of ruins had not from the terrible fire and owing to the impossibility of getting water, the wreck hands were able to do but little to clear up the debris. Passengers who escaped say the cries of the imprisoned victims were simply agonizing. Engineers on both trains jumped, one having his legs broken and the other escaped without injury.

Twelve charred and burned bodies have been taken from the wrecked train. They were: George Smith, fireman, of Crestline; J. D. Patterson, Beaver Falls, Pa.; J. C. Mann, Chicago; H. S. Allen, Columbiana, O.; D. E. Rees, Mashillon, O., all railway postal clerks; fireman and front brakeman on freight train, names unknown; two ladies and child, believed to be from Sagyville, Pa.; a lady and child of Alliance, O.

SERIOUSLY INJURED:

Passenger-engineer Burke of Crestline, leg broken in jumping; O. Storer of Pittsburg injured about the head; D. D. Rhodes of Mahoning, O.; William Brown of Huntington, Ind.; M. Armstrong of Noblesville, Ind.; E. Ernest of Milville, N. Y.; Andrew Bradley.

Many of the passengers received cuts and bruises but none serious. Two mail cars, a smoker, an express, one passenger coach and three freight cars were consumed.

William E. Brown of Huntington, Ind., a passenger slightly injured, was brought to Massillon, O. He said the front part of the trains were thrown upon a bank thirty feet high and parts of them over a fence on top of the bank. The passenger train was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

Nemesis and Jakey Hirsch.

DENVER, Sept. 22.—Jakey S. Hirsch, formerly agent of the Press News, but who of late has eked out a living by acting as correspondent for Chicago and New York papers, was horsewhipped and badly punished to-day by a Philadelphia actress named Lizzie Gonzales now filling an engagement in this city. It seems that Hirsch had acted in a distasteful manner towards Miss Gonzales who quickly resented it. This enraged Hirsch and to get even he wrote scurrilous items for his papers, which reached Denver to-day. Miss Gonzales immediately procured a blacksnake whip and when Hirsch made his appearance she flew at him. Hirsch endeavored to protect himself by entering her, but without avail.

A meeting was called at each newspaper office this evening and each contributed a beautiful basket of flowers to the plucky little actress. Accompanying those from The Rocky Mountain News, written on a card, were the words, "Next time use an ax." From The Republican the card read: "Accept thanks on behalf of the unprotected ladies of Denver." Colorado Sun: "Your job was not a coarse one." Miss Gonzales will be tendered an ovation by the legitimate newspaper men of this city when she appears at the matinee performance Sunday next.

Minister Egan Interviewed.

PANAMA, Sept. 22.—Mr. Patrick Egan, United States minister to Chili, who is waiting here for a steamer to take him north, received a correspondent of the United Press to-day. Mr. Egan was not inclined to talk, as he had been misrepresented, he said, in dispatches sent from Valparaiso to the North American newspapers. These dispatches he described as the malicious fabrication of a personal enemy, of whose work he would have more to say after reaching New York. Mr. Egan says that he assiduously created cordial relations with the present president and cabinet of Chili and was enabled to obtain the payment of the indemnity in the Baltimore affair. An arrangement is pending, he says, for arbitration in Washington of the claims of American citizens against Chili. Some of the claims are forty or more years old.

A Santiago newspaper says that Mr. Egan was accompanied to the train by the minister of foreign affairs, members of the diplomatic corps and many representatives of the United States colony. As the train left the station he was cheered repeatedly.

At Lima, Callao, Guayaquil and in this city Mr. Egan has been cordially received. He expects to return to his post in Santiago, he says, late in December.

The Utah Commission's Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The annual report of the Utah commission states that polygamy still exists and arrests for that practice have of late become numerous. During the past year there were 156 cases came to the judicial knowledge of the United States courts, in 83 of which indictments were found, 69 convictions resulted and 15 acquittals. The commission make a sweeping refutation of the charges made against them during the hearings in the senate and house committees and in speeches on the floors of the two bodies. The average time spent by the commission since its organization in 1892, in the performance of its duties has been between six and eight months per year. On December last the church authorities petitioned the president for a general amnesty for the Mormon people which the commission think is promising for the future, and they think it should be granted under proper conditions. In conclusion the report says Utah is advancing in the plane of progress and prosperity.

The Epidemic in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Sept. 22.—A cool, sunless day with brisk winds has further hastened the abatement of the epidemic. To-day there have been but 423 fresh cases, or 90 fewer than yesterday and 139 deaths, or 22 fewer than yesterday. There have been 291 burials and this evening 2777 patients are under treatment in the hospitals.

In consequence of the misery in the tenement house district typhoid fever is already numbering its victims by the dozen. The authorities have received notice of 133 cases and many more, which have not been reported, probably would swell the total to 200 or more.

THE GRAND ARMY.

The Last Day's Session of the Veterans' Encampment.

WEISSERT FOR COMMANDER.

A Grand Reception Last Even ng—Eloquent Speeches by Vice-president Morton and General Palmer—Various Resolutions Adopted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Grand Army of the Republic began the second day of its national encampment in Albaugh's theater with A. G. Weissert's election a certainty. Weissert was nominated by Wisconsin, Kentucky, Michigan, Iowa, Colorado and Wyoming, New York and then Pennsylvania seconded the nomination. California without any desire to put a candidate in the field seconded the nomination of Weissert, as did Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Mississippi, Virginia, Northern Texas, South and North Dakota, Delaware, Washington and Alaska, Vermont, New Mexico, Potomac, Tennessee, Oregon and Maryland. Comrade Burst, past commander of Iowa, then rose to second the nomination of Weissert, thus withdrawing his own candidacy and leaving one candidate in the field. A. G. Weissert was then unanimously elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for the ensuing year. Comrades Burst of Iowa, Lincoln of Potomac, and Warfield of California were the names appointed to present the new commander. This duty was performed and Commander-in-chief Weissert made an address of thanks.

The election of a senior vice-commander was then entered into, but while it was in progress a communication was received from the President that his affliction was too deep to leave the bedside of his wife and he therefore begged to be excused from any attendance on the encampment. Comrade B. F. Warfield was then unanimously elected senior vice-commander-in-chief.

On the first ballot for junior vice-commander-in-chief, there was no election. The candidates were Ayers of Delaware 292, Beggert of Texas 225, Kennedy of Colorado 155, Menzone of Kentucky 26. Necessary to a choice 528. There being no choice another ballot was ordered which resulted in the choice of Peter B. Ayers of Delaware.

For surgeon-general, W. C. Weld of Danbury, Conn., was elected.

For chaplain-in-chief, D. R. Lowe of Kansas was the successful candidate.

The afternoon session began promptly at 3 o'clock. The committee on seniority of departments was discharged at its own request and the subject referred to a new committee. The committee appointed to have charge of the erection of a national memorial at Decatur, Ills., reported receipts to-day amounting to $6,882.

The committee on resolutions reported to the encampment a large number of resolutions and propositions which had been referred to them, recommending that a large majority of them be laid upon the table, which was done. Among the resolutions reported favorably by the committee and adopted were the following: Asking congress to pass a law, giving the same rights of precedence in appointments to all honorably discharged soldiers, that is now given by law to soldiers that were discharged for disabilities; recommending that the edition of the official records of the rebellion, published by congress, be increased from 12,000 to 50,000; commending the order of Commander-in-chief Palmer forbidding any G. A. R. post to march under the Confederate flag; declaring it to be inexpedient for the national encampment G. A. R. to express an opinion on the subject of opening the World's Fair on Sunday, in view of the fact that members of the G. A. R. are divided on the matter; requesting that the census of veterans of the war and their posterity be published immediately; asking congress to provide for the erection of a monument to the private soldiers of the army; asking the secretary of war to provide a flagstaff at Fort Sumter upon which the national flag shall float the same as at all government posts; expressing the thanks of the encampment to the old guard at Washington, who served as guards during the session of the encampment. The usual complimentary resolutions were then adopted. The installation of officers elected for the ensuing year then took place. Comrade Beath of Pennsylvania, the ranking past commander in chief, administered the obligation to the officers elected. After the commander in chief had been installed he was asked if he could name his personal staff for the year. He answered that at present he was prepared to name but one, B. D. Gray of Milwaukee, Wis., to be adjutant general. Comrade Gray then came forward and was introduced into office by Comrade Beath. The new commander in chief then assumed the gavel and declared the twenty-sixth annual encampment G. A. R. adjourned sine die.

The council of administration for the next year has been named by the various departments. Among the members of this council are: Arizona, E. P. Tight Kizer, Phoenix; Colorado and Wyoming, C. W. Darker of Manitou Springs, Colo.; Iowa, L. B. Raymond, Hampton; Kansas, E. B. Jones, Elkton; Missouri, L. E. Carter, St. Joseph; Montana, E. S. Wilson, Bozeman; Nebraska, John Barsby, Fremont; New Mexico, W. M. Berger, Santa Fe; North Dakota, E. S. Miller, Jamestown; South Dakota, S. E. Sumper, Aberdeen; Texas, David Mackay, Dallas; Utah, C. O. Farnsworth, Salt Lake city.

The new commander-in-chief was born August 7, 1844, at Canton, Stark county, Ohio, and removed to Wisconsin in 1849. He graduated at the High school at Racine, and the University of Michigan, the last named conferring the degree of LL. B. He enlisted early in September, 1861, in the Eighth Wisconsin (five eagles) regiment, volunteer infantry, and participated in all the many battles of that regiment up to the time of his discharge, serving over four years. He was brevetted for meritorious conduct in battle and was severely wounded at the battle of Nashville, Tenn. His wounds have never healed. They are constantly open and at times very painful, the bullet still remaining in his leg. Seventy surgeons have operated on this wound or been consulted in relation thereto. He joined the Grand Army in 1866, and is a member of U. S. Wadsworth post, Milwaukee, Wis. He attends all the meetings when at home and takes an active interest in all its affairs; has represented his post and department at numerous state and national encampments; was elected department commander of the Department of Wisconsin in 1888, and unanimously re-elected to succeed himself in 1889, but after his election as senior vice commander in chief as Milwaukee he resigned the commandership, believing that the honors should go round. He is a member of the legal profession and has a large practice.

THE EVENING RECEPTION.

The leading social event of the week in honor of the Grand Army was the reception to the members of the national encampment given by the citizens of Washington this evening in the spacious court of the Pension office building. The interior of the building had been handsomely decorated with flags and bunting. Music and singing were indulged in and afterwards Vice-president Morton delivered an address of welcome to the old soldiers which was responded to by General Palmer. When General Palmer finished his speech there were loud calls for ex-President Hayes, Postmaster-general Wanamaker and Secretary Foster, each of whom responded briefly and happily. Refreshments were served, followed later by a promenade concert and dancing.

Vice-president Morton said:

Delegates to the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic:

The pleasant duty devolves upon me to extend to you, the official representatives of the great and patriotic order, the natural successor of armies of the republic during the dark hours of the nation's trial, followed our glorious flag until it waved in triumph in every state with no star effaced, words of greeting and of welcome.

This I do on behalf of all the citizens of the national capital, and more especially for the executive and other committees, to the members of which so much is due for the abundant success that has crowned their every effort. Difficulties arose only to be overcome and during the months of active preparation and vigorous efforts they permitted no obstacle to block the way to complete fruition of their aim to make the twenty-sixth encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic one that should ever remain as a cherished memory and live in history.

The committee represent not only the citizens of Washington, who have given such generous aid and valuable support, but the patriotic people of the whole land rejoicing in a nation saved, whose hearts go out in appreciative love to its defenders.

The wisdom of congress decreed that the burden of this entertainment should fall wholly upon the residents of this beautiful city. There are many all over the land who feel that the government itself should have assumed it, but the glorious success we enjoy proves so conclusively the self-sacrificing patriotism of the citizens of Washington that no man will thereafter care to say that they are lacking in public enterprise or individual spirit.

As you and your comrades marched down the avenue the hundreds of thousands gathered to witness your steady movement, shouted acclaim and rejoiced in your triumph.

To-night I simply make feeble echo of their welcome and hearty greeting.

In reply General Palmer spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The committee did me great honor in again assigning to me the pleasure of speaking for my comrades, but after the task to which I have been subjected I feel that my health and strength are scarcely equal to my will to serve you, or to do justice to this grand occasion, and to speak for my country as it deserves to be spoken of, or to give voice to the emotion which must thrill every American's heart as he thinks of what it was, what it is, and what, under the providence of God, it must be in the future. I speak to-night for a class of men, none more resolute in adversity, none more brave in danger and none more magnanimous in victory. The soldier is sometimes charged with egotism. It is a pardonable egotism I am sure which causes him to contemplate the dangers and vicissitudes through which he passed with so much service to his country; nay, may I say with so much credit to himself. The grandest pages in our history our volunteer soldiers furnished, traced with their guns and punctured with their swords. They conquered as brave an army as ever stood in battle array; and we respected the gallantry of those men as only those can respect them who tested their endurance and valor on many battle fields, and to-night we glory in the fact that they share in all we fought to preserve; and if these festivals of patriotism serve no other purpose, they will point out to the people of the nation, to our children and our children's children, that love of country, that devotion to the union, that reverence for the constitution and the laws, which in the future as they have been in the past, must be the anchors which hold us army to a solid, permanent and prosperous national existence. And from the time they laid aside the weapons of war and resumed the peaceful vocations of civil life, they have been as loyal to law and order as citizens, as they were faithful and heroic in the cause in which they served as soldiers, and the man who stands ready to give his life for his country in the time of peril can safely be trusted in time of peace, care not to what party he may belong. To the citizens of Washington, to the people who have given so generously of their time and energies, I have no words at my command to express for my comrades their grateful appreciation for the magnificence of this reception and the generous hospitalities showered upon all who have visited your city on this memorable occasion. And to the loyal women who have so generously aided in adding to our pleasures, and who are present with us to-night, I can only say for my comrades: God bless them all.

Looking to-night upon these national emblems which so beautifully adorn this building I am reminded that from out of this grand structure goes the certificates of a nation's substantial gratitude to her sons, that lightens the burdens of their toil and reminds them of the glory and greatness of their country. It is said that republics are ungrateful, but ingratitude is not one of the characteristics of the American nation, particularly toward the men who at the peril of their own lives made it possible that we should gather here to-night under the folds of the stars and stripes, representing a union of forty-four states and a prosperous people. No country under the blue canopy of heaven has been more generous to her defenders, and I know of no nation on the face of God's green earth where her people responded more promptly and cheerfully to the call of duty in time of peril.

As a further evidence of the gratitude of the people of this great republic, they select to preside over the affairs of the nation, one who, with his comrades, stood ready to give his life for the preservation of the Union, and speaking out of the depths of my own heart and voicing the sentiments and feelings of every comrade regardless of party, we say that he who rules armies and nations, and guides the destinies of a mankind, may restore to health and strength his beloved partner in life and continue to grant to him health, strength, fortitude and wisdom to meet the perplexities and responsibilities of his great office, and the people of the nation may say with one acclaim: Well done, good and faithful servant; you reflect honor on the name of the American nation, and you were a credit to the great order of which you are a member—The Grand Army of the Republic.

Royal Arch Chapter.

DENVER, Sept. 22.—The sixteenth annual convention of the Grand Royal Arch chapter of Masons of Colorado was opened in the Masonic temple this morning. The grand master, the grand high priest and the grand secretary made their reports on the condition of the affairs of the chapter. Other secret business followed. The following officers were elected: William Roller, Salida, G. E. P.; Thomas Nichol, Denver, D. G. E. P.; Henry T. Wee, Greeley, G. K.; Alphonz A. Burnand, Leadville, G. S.; William D. Todd, Denver, G. Treas.; Ed. E. Parmlee, Room 9, Masonic Temple, Denver, G. Sec.; Geo. H. Cooper, Denver, G. C. H.; James E. Peabody, Canon City, G. P. S.; William D. Pierce, Denver, G. R. A. C.; James B. McCoy, Salida, G. M. 3d V.; Albert T. Henry, Boulder, G. M. 2d V.; Cetaro C. Sanford, Durango, G. M. 1st V.; R. S. Vanvalkenburg, Erie, G. Chaplain.

The following gentlemen were selected as representatives of the different states: William D. Todd, Arizona; Irving W. Stanton, District of Columbia, California, Kentucky and New York; Seymour E. Gillin, Connecticut; Lawrence N. Greenleaf, Canada; Andrew Sagendorf, Illinois; Thomas Nichol, Indian Territory; Henry T. West, Indiana; E. P. E. Bromwell, Maine; William W. Bromwell, Maryland; Richard Harvey, Mississippi; William W. Roller, Missouri; Robert H. Warrenbee, Nevada; Charles E. Jacobson, North Carolina; Edward C. Parmlee, Oregon and Vermont; Joseph Anderson, Quebec; Geo. T. Cooper, Rhode Island; Byron L. Carr, Texas; James E. Peabody, Washington; James B. McCoy, West Virginia.

No Clew to the Robbers.

TOPEKA, Sept. 22.—The Santa Fe officials have not yet obtained any clew to the identity of the men who wrecked the night express yesterday morning. The $1,000 reward offered for each of the wreckers by the company yesterday afternoon has put every constable and sheriff and other officers of the law in this part of the state on the hunt. The regular Santa Fe detectives are also working on the case but no clew of any kind has been reported to the officials. Twenty-five mounted men scoured Osage county yesterday, and since it has been made known that a reward is to be paid their numbers have been increased.

OUTRAGEOUS CHARGES.

Lawbreakers in Pennsylvania Invoke the Aid of Law.

CARNEGIE OFFICIALS ACCUSED.

They are Held Under Bail for Murder, Conspiracy and Riot—True Bills Against the Officers Who Punished Them.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 22.—This afternoon Burgess McCluckie of Homestead appeared at the office of Alderman King on the south side and made informations against the officials of the Carnegie Steel company and the Pinkerton agency. All the persons previously charged with murder were accused of riot and conspiracy in separate informations.

The names of the accused are: E. C. Frick, Geo. Lauder, Henry M. Curry, John G. A. Leisman, Otis Childs, Francis T. F. Lovejoy, Lawrence C. Phipps, Tom A. Porter, G. A. Corey, J. F. Dovey, Nevin McConnell, William Pinkerton, John Cooper, C. W. Beck, Frederick Primer, W. E. Burt, Frederick W. Hinde and others. The information makes this recital. That in the township of Mifflin and elsewhere in the county of Allegheny and elsewhere on July 6 last, and prior thereto the defendants and others unknown, did unlawfully combide, confederate, conspire and agree together to depress the wages of labor in that county and elsewhere, to incite riot and the disturbance of the public peace and cause public disaffection and produce violence, disorder and breaches of the public peace by employing and fetching an armed body of nearly three hundred men from other states, and did unlawfully combine to bring into the state of Pennsylvania a large number of men who were not citizens and arm these imported men and have them embarked on a steamboat and transported to Mifflin township under the disguise of watchmen, when in fact they were unlawfully armed with Winchester repeating rifles and uniformed as an army; and that these men, belonging to an agency called the "Pinkertons," did incite riot, commit murder, produce disaffection and create breaches of the public peace and depress wages in the said county of Allegheny and elsewhere by the said combination, conspiracy and confederation, contrary to law.

The information is made on information received and a warrant for the defendants is prayed for on the charge of conspiracy. The other information charges that the defendants did unlawfully, riotously and tumultuously assemble in the township of Mifflin, and did with loud noise, tumult, and riot, discharge firearms and other missiles, and did shoot and slay divers good citizens of this commonwealth and did disturb the public peace to the terror and fear of divers good citizens of this commonwealth.

Warrants were issued and placed in the hands of the alderman's constable, who at once placed Secretary Lovejoy under arrest. The latter appeared at the alderman's office, waived a hearing for court and gave bail in $2,000. Later in the day Messrs. Frick, Phipps, Leisman, Curry, Childs, Porter, McConnell, Dovey and Corey, appeared at alderman King's office, waived a hearing and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 on each charge, or $2,000 each for their appearance at court. Banker R. B. Mellon became bondsman for each of the accused. It is understood that the prosecution in presenting the cases to court will undertake to test the legality of the recent combination of the various Carnegie interests.

Denver Anti-Cleveland Democrats.

DENVER, Sept. 22.—The anti-Cleveland Democrats held their county convention to-night and with a few exceptions endorsed the People's party nominees. These exceptions include Otis B. Spencer and F. Kaube, who are on the Cleveland ticket, and an outsider named W. E. Carr, all of whom are candidates for the legislature.

TWENTY YEARS.

The Baptist Church Celebrates Its Birthday on Sunday.

DR. MONTAGUE'S SERMON.

A Review of the History of the Church From 1872 to the Present Time—Who the Pastors Have Been—A Good Record.

Sunday was the twenties anniversary of the First Baptist church of this city and the day was duly observed. The church was decorated with flowers and in the morning a large audience attended. Dr. Richard Montague, the pastor of the church delivered the sermon.

In the evening there was a Sunday-school concert in which the various musical organizations of the church, led by Professor Buck, took part. The concert was a good one and was well rendered.

The following is the full text of Dr. Montague's sermon:

"At the end of twenty years."—1 Kings ix. 10.
"What are the names of the men that make this building?"—Ezra v. 4.
"Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it."—Psalms cxxvii. 1.

Our first text occurs in a connection describing King Solomon's course after erecting his own dwelling and God's temple—the parsonage and church, as it were, of that theocratic time.

Our second text is the question asked by the Persian satrap of those who had been erecting the second temple in Jerusalem.

Our third text is from a psalm used by pilgrims as they went to Jerusalem, and caught sight of the holy city.

They are all pertinent, not by mere accidental accommodation, but by evident and interesting analogies, to our use this hour.

Twenty years ago this 8th of September this church was organized. I think it will do us good to look over these years, to learn who were some of the laborers into whose fruits of whose toil we are entered, and to note the secret of a past and future success.

Those who have come to this fair city in recent years or months can scarce appreciate the conditions of life here in the summer of 1872. The town had been laid out only this summer before. There was one hotel, a frame building, on the southeast corner of Cascade and Pike's Peak avenues. There were seven business places, a printing office, and a few professional men. The Denver and Rio Grande road had just been completed to Pueblo. Denver had not more than 4000 people, and Pueblo had many less. The first church of Denver was worshipping in a dog-out, and at Greeley, Fountain, Union City and Pueblo small churches were struggling to maintain themselves. Perhaps seventy small frame houses had been erected within the town limits, which were from Cascade avenue to Walsen avenue, and from Moreno avenue to Willamette avenue by the close of the summer. The Colorado Springs company owned sixteen 12x16 shanties in which lodgers of a Colorado Springs colony certificate were allowed residence for a month while building their own homes. These colonists were allowed other favors, e.g., a reduction in railroad rates, so that one of our members, had to pay only ten dollars fare from Denver to Colorado Springs! There were, perhaps, 300 people here, and real estate was cheap. One who has been a member of this church from the beginning says that the corner of Wahsatch and Pike's Peak avenues, where he located his first home was regarded by his friends as a long way out of town. Our present church lot, worth now at least $5,000, a donation by the Colorado Springs company to the church, was worth then not over $150. Our present beautiful shade trees were then no further advanced than those now on extreme south Nevada avenue. The Methodists were worshipping in the little building afterward used by the Disciples and now used for a kindergarten on Boulevard street. Colorado City, which had been founded in 1859, and for a time was the capital of the territory, furnished occasional Methodist or Presbyterian preachers for our edification. Our present city of churches was then strict missionary ground, and our neighbors to the west sought to evangelize it. But small in members and resources as Colorado Springs was, its people believed in it. It had been with great wisdom selected and laid out as possibly a world-famous sanitarium to be.

A few Baptist people met on Aug. 2, and again on Sept. 4, to take steps toward organizing a Baptist church; but it was on Sept. 18, 1872, twenty years ago to-day, in the little Methodist church referred to, that a formal organization was effected. Of the ten persons who signed on that day the original articles of incorporation, some have died, others have removed, and only one, Mr. Arthur Peck, is yet a member with us. And of the seventeen members presented on the clerk's roll a few weeks later, Oct. 2, only three, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Peck, and Mr. Francis Wright, are now connected with us. Others who have been very prominent in our history united with the church very soon after its organization, and are still active workers with us; but their names do not appear upon the initial records of the church.

Immediately upon effecting its organization the church proceeded toward the erection of a house of worship. The little venerated building which many of us remember as the scene of precious spiritual blessings was completed slowly. Possibly there was not at every step perfect harmony in the enterprise. Money came hard in those days. The workers were few and poor. The little frame building stood, after it was sheathed, for months exposed to the storms before the brick veneer could be added. Brethren contributed in labor as well as in cash, and some now bearing me with their own hands put the shingles on the roof. During the building's erection week-day evening services were held, at the Methodist church already named, or at private houses. For several months of the church's early history Sunday night services were held in the Presbyterian house of worship—which, with enlargements made in later years, is now known as Weber hall. For a time morning and evening services on the Lord's day were held in Wallace hall, then located on the present site of the First National bank building.

But at last the Baptist house of worship was completed. On July 9, 1874, it was voted "that we will not suffer our house, nor permit others to use our house of worship after dedication for any other purposes than religious worship and sacred concerts." Possibly this may appear to some a needless practical position to assume concerning the uses of a Christian meeting-house; but it marks the religious earnestness with which these pioneers were developing their church life. The house was soon dedicated and thereafter constantly used until it was torn down in March, 1890, to make way for our present house of worship.

It will thus be seen that nearly two years elapsed before the church had its own house to use. Much grew under such conditions could not be expected. During the first two years of the church's history the membership rose to one hundred and thirty-one, and of these but one was received by baptism. Yet among those who entered our fellowship during those first years one finds the names of seven, still on our resident roll, and others are known to be active workers in other communities to which they removed, while a few eminent for their piety in the church militant are now joined to the church triumphant, and are at rest from their earthly labors.

Moreover, pastoral service had been spasmodic, and necessarily inadequate for most of the period prior to the summer of 1874. When the church was first organized, the Rev. T. E. Ambrose, who was at the time chiefly occupied with secular business, served as a sort of unofficial acting pastor. He was until Jan. 2, 1873, more than fifteen months after the church was organized, that an actual pastor was on the field, the Rev. P. L. Mitchell. He was an invalid, and his work ceased April 1, of the same year, after a continuance of but twelve weeks. He was a good and able man, a converted Romanist, disinherited by his father because of his change of faith, a native of Ireland, a stranger in a strange land. His body lies in yonder cemetery, marked only by a decaying wooden headstone. This church could not do more fitting or graceful act than to erect a suitable monument over the grave of its first pastor, and see that the surrounding lot is ever kept in good and seemly order. If we do not do it, no one else lives who will.

After an interim of two months, the Rev. G. S. MacDonald enters the pastorate, but his service is for but a few months, and little record of it is preserved.

By the side of Pastor Mitchell, in Evergreen cemetery, his resting-place wholly unmarked by any headstone lies the mortal part of one, in whose memory, a tablet will soon be placed, on one of these chancel columns—the Rev. E. A. Taft. It was about a year after Mr. MacDonald's brief pastorate's close, that the work of Mr. Taft began. He was called as pastor June 8, 1872, and preached a few times in the Wallace hall before named. Practically his work began with the completion of the house of worship. It was a neat building, 30x50 feet, the best church building in the town, which by this time had come to embrace some 1200 people. Pastor Taft came to Colorado with an honorable record as a soldier and a preacher, and speedily won the affections of his people. He was an invalid and amid many infirmities preached the gospel. But to and a warm heart, good education, a most gracious bearing, and won others to himself, as few can. As his talents were consecrated to the Master's work speedily took. The little band of baptized believers begins to have new hope and life. They cannot, of course, walk alone, they look to the Home Mission society for the major part of their pastor's support, but the future seems and is bright. Between June 8, 1872, and Jan. 1, 1876, a period of a year and a half, although there were now at least five other denominations on the field, the little Baptist church added to itself thirty-nine new members, came to include on its roll sixty-nine communicants and commanded the respect and confidence of the community, but unhappily the pastor's health was failing, he was obliged to relinquish work Jan. 1, 1876, and in a little more than a year thereafter he fell asleep, and was buried among the people whom he had loved and served. His grave might fitly be marked by a suitable stone erected by this church, and the fund with that of Mr. Mitchell kept in attractive condition. They toiled even unto death, and we are entered into their labors.

Happily a new pastor, Rev. A. L. Vail, was secured at once, and his service continued, without interruption, for a period of exactly three years, from Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1879. He was heartily welcomed by his predecessor, and touchingly introduced to his flock upon his first Sunday of service. He was very able in his pulpit ministrations, and his articles are frequently found in our denominational papers. He now resides in Philadelphia, and his pen illuminates and adorns whatever theme it touches. His pastorate covered a period of dull times in the state and city. Few were coming into town and perhaps as many were going away. The grasshopper plague appearing for three successive summers, added to the general depression. It is not then strange that the growth of the church was somewhat slow during this pastorate, for it was the privilege of Mr. Vail, as the result of faithful teaching from week to week and of a series of union meetings held in January '77 to baptize, while he was here, ten persons, one of whom has for many years been the honored clerk of our church, and others of whom are known to be active Christian workers in other fields. Though twenty-seven were received by letter and experience, for the reasons previously given the total membership had risen to but 78 when the year 1879 began.

A brief time ensued when the church was pastorless, but by April, Rev. Jas. Goodman was on the field and continued to act as pastor until January, 1880. This was too brief a period to witness considerable results, nor were the conditions of the settlement such as to favor special progress. But the town was now beginning to grow rapidly, the Leadville excitement was at full height, bringing some to our city and taking some away and although, for eighteen months after Mr. Goodman left, the church was without a settled pastor, it continued to receive numerous accessions by letter, having on July 1, 1881, an enrolled membership of ninety-six.

Rev. H. M. Lowry began to serve the church on the day just named, was soon made pastor, and continued to occupy the pulpit for three years and three months. He was gifted in song, very original in intellect, and though, as a result of revision of the church roll, nearly a dozen members were dropped, the membership numbered ninety-eight when he gave up his work, Oct. 1, 1884. It was during this pastorate, in the spring of 1883, that the church decided to become self-supporting. For twelve years, save when pastorless, the Home Mission society had granted some $300 a year annually toward its expenses. It had also generously assisted in the erection of the house of worship. Mr. Lowry generously offered to accept a smaller salary, if need be, that the end of entire independence might be accomplished, and was encouraged in the successful accomplishment of his desire. It was a time of self-congratulation as well with the brethren. Financial independence gives new force to societies as truly as to individuals. Yet the spiritual outlook in the autumn of 1884 was not flattering. The letter to the association a year after recounts the discouragements under which the church was laboring as Mr. Lowry was about to retire from his office. Lukewarmness, want of courage, small audiences, and general depression existed.

But in the good providence of God a new pastor was almost immediately secured, and Rev. T. W. Powell began work Oct. 12, 1884. He was in many ways specially adapted to the needs of the church at that time. He was a zealous pastor, and an earnest evangelist. Although his term of office continued but eleven months, it was characterized by very marked results. The tower of the church edifice was completed, and an important addition to the meeting house for Sunday school and prayer meeting uses was erected. Scattered Baptists were gathered together, many united by letter, sixteen were baptized, and the membership rose to 128.

There was an interregnum of three months, and then in December, 1885, Rev. G. B. Morris began to supply the pulpit, soon becoming pastor, and continuing in that office until April 12, 1887. He is now the honored pastor of the Baptist church at Newton, Mass. As is known to many of you he is a pastor of rare social gifts, his literary tastes and culture are marked, and his preaching, to which I was privileged to listen for several months of my first winter's residence among you, was thoroughly scriptural, evangelical, and spiritual. He was instrumental in awakening respect in the city for Baptist principles and people among many who had previously cherished little regard for our cause. Reasons that need not be reviewed somewhat scattered the forces immediately before and after his resignation, so that when, after supplying the pulpit for six months, the present incumbent entered the pastorate, Oct. 1, 1887, the membership of the church, according to the clerk's report, embodied in the letter to the association, was 123. Of these, I believe, less than 100 were resident members.

To speak at any length of the work of the last five years would be unfitting. In the winter of '87 and '88 the present parsonage was completed, and the opening spring fences were built about the entire church property, and lawns were made. The town has more than doubled in population during this period, other denominations have made great progress, and we have tried to do our part. Of the present 5.9 members, of whom not over 275 are resident, less than eighty were here when I came. I have baptized 105 and received in various ways 302 into the church. The present beautiful house of worship, begun in March, 1890, completed in May, 1891, and dedicated, with the assistance of Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Oct. 25, 1891, at an expense including furnishings and organ of $82,000, is a monument to the unity, self-sacrifice, and enthusiasm of the people. Of the nearly $50,000 expended in church improvements the past five years perhaps $8,000 were contributed by eastern friends before whom others or myself laid our cause, or by our own citizens outside of our church. More than $20,000, however, have already been paid in addition to current expenses and benevolence out of the congregation's own contributions, and when its size, means, and influence a few years since are considered, its liberality cannot but be acknowledged. The total cash contributions during these five years on the part of the congregation cannot be less than $35,000, and yet we are and were accounted a poor people, but we have pulled together.

This, in brief, is the story chronologically told of the past twenty years. During this period 568 different persons have united with the church, of whom 153 have been received by baptism. In this time the church has had nine pastors, whose terms of office have been successively three months, six months, eighteen months, three years, nine months, three years and three months, ten and a half months, seventeen and a half months, and, including my own service as stated supply within my pastorate, five years and five months. Thus for seventeen of the twenty years pastors have been on the field, while during the portions of the remaining three years ministers were secured, as occasion allowed, to preach from Sunday to Sunday. A Sunday school was organized as soon as the first house of worship was completed, and has been administered with efficiency to the present time. A very large portion of the conversions to which the church records bear witness were of children and youth from the Sunday school. Our present chairman of board of trustees, Hon. E. A. Colburn, was for sixteen years Sunday school superintendent, and to his good management has largely been due its efficiency. We have been singularly fortunate in our clerks and our treasurers, and the records of our present clerk and our recent treasurer are models of what church records should be. A succession of good men have served the church as deacons, and it is fortunate that that the memory of the first deacon, E. N. Coburn, will soon, by vote of the church, be commemorated by a suitable tablet on one of these chancel columns. Though the records say little of the various auxiliary organizations, Ladies' Aid society, Ladies' Missionary societies, Wise societies, Young People's society, Missionary bands, it is evident that from a very early day some or all of these were important factors in the church's work. It is gratifying to note the marked missionary interest which has prevailed. We have faithfully sought to evangelize our own state and nation, disseminate good literature, and send the gospel abroad. So far as I can learn from our records, and certainly so far as my somewhat extended knowledge goes, the church has guarded its financial honor, and promptly met or provided for its obligations. Wise trustees have managed its property, and guarded its temporal prosperity. Let it ever thus continue.

There are countless incidents which a review like this will call up in many of your minds—some pleasant, some not so welcome. But I hope the story will not prove to be prolix.

There stands out the great lesson that all success is due to God. When His spirit has breathed on the people's hearts, and in His fear they have gone on to build a church home, to become self-sustaining, to win converts to Christ, to provide complete equipments for new opportunities, they have succeeded. But when they have grown spiritually lukewarm, have begun to criticize one another or make down their pastor, have wandered from God, have neglected the offices of personal piety, or the ministrations of God's house, then the work has languished, the house has waned. And so it ever has been and will be.

Thus we see, too, that it pays to note our in a good cause. I have heard some of the older members say that it often seemed as the years went on, as if the results were scarcely worth the struggle. But I am sure no one looking over this large and intelligent congregation, no one examining this church property, no one studying either our material or spiritual outlook, would think it an inadequate return for twenty years of labors and sacrifices.

Again, it is noteworthy that the building up of a church into a strong, homogeneous, aggressive body is rarely the work of any one man. Surely it is not so with us. The foundations were laid sure and strong by godly men and women led by godly pastors in the earlier days of our history. Each successive leader, as each co-operating worker, has done something to give character and stability to the work. Although the names of ministers have figured prominently in my narrative this morning, this church has not reached its present position merely through the labor of its pastors. A pastor can do nothing without brethren and sisters who support him. Their presence, their prayers, their work, their money make, under God, any pastor a success or a failure. One man, if he will, can ruin a minister's work; a whole church co-operating can make it fully successful.

I wonder what the next twenty years of this church's history will witness? How many pastors will it have? Who will be its officers? Who will unite with it? To what extent of power and influence will it grow? How long before it may colonize and a Second Baptist church be established? We do not know. Perhaps in the bright summer time twenty years ago, some one of the little company interested in the establishment of this church may have climbed to the top of one of our lower mountains or even to the summit of the lofty Peak. Imagine him looking down on this little village, for that was all it then was, and wondering what it would become. I suspect he never dreamed of its coming to its present size and fame. Two or three years after wiser prophets estimated its ultimate town of not over 5000 souls. He probably never hoped that this little church would ever grow to even its present size and influence.

Can we hear a divine voice saying, "Come up higher" and look over the plains of opportunity and prospect? Can we, in faith and imagination mount some eminence and view the land of promise? Can we forecast the future? Perhaps not. Yes, for one, I believe that the ultimate reach of this church's spiritual power and usefulness is to be limited only by the enthusiasm, consecration, benevolence, self-sacrifice and unity of its members. I know of no limit to God's willingness to bless it. But this we know—for God's word declares it—it is equally applicable to the individual, to the home, to society, to government, especially to the church.

"Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."

Looking back twenty years we may say: "Others have labored, and we are entered into their labors. * * * * Thus far the Lord hath led us on."

Looking forward twenty years we pray: "Lord, send forth laborers into thy vineyard. * * * * Thy presence go not with us, carry us not up hence."

"Now unto him that is able to do exceeding abundantly, above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto Him be glory, in the church by Jesus Christ throughout all ages, world without end." Amen.

Reapportionment Unconstitutional.

NEW CASTLE, Ind., Sept. 19.—Judge Buncy this morning rendered his decision in the gerrymander case. The suit was brought to have the apportionment law of 1889, referring to legislative districts, declared unconstitutional. The reasons alleged were its unfairness and prejudice. The suit was brought by Republicans and was before a Republican judge. The decision is in favor of the petitioners, declaring the law unconstitutional and ordering the county clerk to post election notices under the law of 1879. The case will be appealed to the supreme court.

Killed by a Panther.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 19.—Kittie Yancey aged 12, and Herbert Yancey, aged 10, came to a fearful death at Warsaw, Minn., yesterday. It is presumed that they were killed by a panther, which escaped from Barnum's circus about a week ago. They were passing through a wooded region accompanied by a dog. The dog must have aroused the panther as all three were found dead at noon. The boy was killed from a blow from the animal's paw and the girl was bitten in the neck. The panther was afterwards killed.

The Regular Democrats.

DENVER, Sept. 19.—The Cleveland Democrats resumed the adjourned session of their county convention today and nominated the following ticket: County judge, George W. Miller; senators for four years, O. S. Barton, Henry Lee and M. J. McNamara; senator for two years, George Corsin; representatives, Dr. John Cullum, John McAndrews, W. E. O'Brien, Thos. D. Spence, Otis B. Spencer, C. A. Whitescarver, George Meyer, Gustav Seibold, John C. Yorfa, W. F. Hines, Sam P. Rose, S. T. Born, Frank Kaus.

A Marble Cutter Killed.

DENVER, Sept. 19.—Canan Alexander, a marble cutter engaged at work on the Equitable building, was instantly killed this afternoon. He was working on the elevator shaft and was in a bending position when the elevator was started up and he was struck by the heavy iron weights which crushed him terribly. He had been given no notice that the elevator was to be started.

Bank Robbery in Kansas.

DENTON, Kan., Sept. 19.—At 4:35 this afternoon two masked men entered the Wakins bank at this place and covering the cashier with their pistols ordered him to give up the cash.

He turned over in the neighborhood of $800 to them and they mounted their horses and fled. They backed out of the bank and when they reached the street they fired a shot in the air and rode away. The men are supposed to be cowboys.

Judge Helm's Successor.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 19.—Judge George W. Allen, of the third division of the district court was today appointed justice of the supreme court in the place of Judge Helm, who resigned to become the Republican candidate for governor.

FREE SPEECHES.

AL Address to the Democrats of Brooklyn.

FREE TRADE AND FORCE BILL.

Tariff for Protection is Declared Unconstitutional—The Position of the Two Great Parties Defined—Cleveland was Mentioned.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 19.—There was a great outpouring of Democrats in this city tonight, the Academy of Music could not accommodate the crowd that rushed to secure good positions from which to hear every word of Senator David B. Hill in the delivery of an address that has been waited for anxiously by all Democrats.

The senator's voice was low and calm as he began, but he gradually warmed up and before a minute had passed he had uttered a phrase that carried with it applause with it. This was when he said that before the Democratic national convention at Chicago he was a Democrat and was a Democrat still. He said that he spoke as a Democrat to Democrats.

The senator spoke substantially as follows:

I am reminded of the fact that it was in this office upon a memorable occasion in 1885 that I had the honor of expressing to the intrepid Democracy of Kings county the sentiment I am a Democrat, and under the existing political situation I know of no more appropriate place or occasion than here to declare that I was a Democrat before the Chicago convention and I am a Democrat still. The national Democratic convention of 1892 has passed into history with its record, its triumphs and its disappointments. The wisdom of its action is not now to be questioned. Its decision will be accepted with joyful acquiescence by every true and patriotic Democrat. From this time forward imperative duties are imposed upon us. Factional appeals should now cease, the spirit of resentment should be abandoned, state pride should be subordinated to the general good, real or fancied grievances should be dismissed, personal ambitions should be sacrificed and individual disappointments should be forgotten in this great emergency which demands from us all the exhibition of a widespread and lofty party patriotism.

Permit me to repeat what I had the honor of expressing to the Tammany society on the 4th of July last, before the echoes of our national convention had died away, as follows: "Our course at the present time is plain. In the approaching struggle the Democracy of New York should present a solid front to the common enemy. Loyalty to cardinal principles and duly nominated candidates is the supreme duty of the hour." I reiterate those sentiments now.

We are entering upon the twenty-seventh presidential election since the origin of our government. The good citizen, desirous of discharging his full duty in this crisis, according to his conscious and his judgment uninfluenced by selfish considerations, will discover two great parties arrayed against each other, struggling for the control of the government and appealing to the people for their suffrages.

If I were asked to define the one fundamental difference between the two parties I should state that one believes in a strict construction of the federal constitution and the other, in a loose one. One party believes that the general government's powers should be confined to those which are specifically granted, and that nothing can be done under the "general welfare" clause except the exercise of those functions which are incidental and necessary to the carrying out of the expressed powers; while the other believes that under that clause the powers of congress are substantially unrestricted and limited only by its wise discretion. Starting out with different views of the constitution, the two parties have naturally enunciated different theories of government, especially upon the important subject of federal taxation. A division upon the tariff question was inevitable.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Concisely stated what is the position of the two parties on this question? I desire to state it fairly. The Republican party advocates the doctrine that the government has a constitutional as well as a moral right to impose tariff duties for the purpose of encouraging the building up of private industries, by the imposition of duties sufficiently large to prevent foreign competition, irrespective of the question of the needs of the treasury; while the Democratic party believes that the government has only a constitutional and moral right to impose such duties as may be necessary to raise sufficient revenue to support the government economically administered. This is the precise issue squarely stated.

The Democratic national platform gives forth no uncertain sound upon this subject and correctly states the true position of the party. It denies the constitutional power of the government to impose taxes for other than public purposes.

Let us examine the point a moment. Whence comes the power to protect private industries? What clause of the constitution can be invoked for such a purpose? There is none. It must be conceded by every intelligent citizen that the constitution does not grant any such express power.

Republican protection, therefore, does not constitutionally exist, but is imposed on the people by fraud, false pretense, evasion and gross abuse of the taxing power.

Incidental protection on the other hand is unobjectionable. The tariff should be imposed for the express purpose of revenue and not for any private purpose.

In the imposition of necessary tariffs there should be exercised a wise discrimination in the amounts exacted and in the articles taxed. What should be placed upon the free list and what should be the most heavily burdened are questions not free from difficulty, and require the most careful consideration.

The Mills bill of 1888 and the separate tariff bills passed by the present Democratic house of representatives indicate in a general way the Democratic position. They show:

First—That the necessaries of life should be absolutely free.

Second—That luxuries should bear the heaviest burdens.

Third—That there should be free raw materials for the benefit of our manufacturers.

Fourth—That the tariff upon manufactured articles should as a general rule be larger where similar articles are manufactured in this country than when they are not.

Fifth—That the tariff imposed upon all manufactured articles (other than those which for good reasons are placed on the free list) should equal the difference between the rates paid in this and foreign countries so far as labor enters into the cost of their production.

If I were asked to define as concisely as possible the whole Democratic policy I should state it substantially as follows: "We favor a tariff for revenue only, limited to the necessities of the government, economically administered, and so adjusted in its application as far as practicable, as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home and afford just compensation to labor but not to create or foster monopolies." These are the cardinal principles upon which the details of all tariff legislation should be based.

THE FORCE BILL.

There is another issue in this campaign of equal, if not greater importance than the tariff, which affects the rights and liberties of every citizen. The Republican party seems to be irrevocably committed to the passage of the federal elections bill, generally known as the "force bill," and although it must be evident to the most patriotic and thoughtful members of that organization that it is a piece of political foolishness only equaled by its mendacity, there has not appeared for them no escape from its advocacy. It is an impeachment of the good sense of the Republican leaders that they should press the consideration of so offensive and unwise a measure at this or any other time, especially in view of the fact, now apparent to everyone, that it absolutely prevents their party receiving a single electoral vote in a third of the states of the Union, and although as partisans we may rejoice at their folly, yet as citizens we deplore their threatened attack upon the free institutions of our country never before so imperiled.

I have not the time to-night to enter into any elaborate presentations of this bill. It is sufficient for us to know that the only purpose of the measure is to control for partisan advantage our elections, state and federal. The bill is a desperate attempt to prop up the falling fortunes of a once great political party: it was conceived in political animosity; it is urged from the narrowest and worst of motives and is unworthy a place among the statutes of the American republic. The Democratic party desires free, honest and fair elections everywhere. It desires them not merely because they would inure to its benefit, but upon the unselfish and high ground that they are essential to the preservation of our free institutions.

After a brief discussion of state issues, Senator Hill concluded as follows: "I believe that a large number of majority of people of this country are convinced of the righteousness of Democratic principles and want them to prevail. But the election will not win itself and there must be complete organization. I repeat the injunction I uttered before the Democratic state convention in Albany in February last: 'It is our duty to organize, organize, organize.' With this motto inscribed upon our banner, 'Public office is a public trust,' supplemented by the other sentiments which I have endeavored to present to you to-night, 'No public taxation for private purposes,' and 'No force bill.' Let us close up our ranks and buckle on our armor for the fight, with the determination to do all in our power for the triumph of our party and the election of our honored coorbearers, Cleveland and Stevenson."

The excitement in the audience as the senator drew near the close of his speech was intense. He had spoken for an hour and not once had he mentioned the name of Grover Cleveland. He had called to his assistance in defending his attack on the tariff bill, passages from Cleveland's message of 1887, but in each instance referred to the ex-president "he." The anxiety of his auditors was plainly apparent. The excitement increased as the senator stated that the "old guard" would do its duty and a perfect hurricane of applause, yells and cheers broke forth, when, after one grand sentence of deepest meaning, he closed with the names of "Cleveland and Stevenson." The senator's adroit and ingenious way of bringing such a climax to his address was recognized by the enthusiastic audience by it rising en masse, and cheering him to the echo. It also furnished Congressman Breckenridge, who followed, with a theme on which to open a most eloquent and forcible address.

Keep Your Eye on Godey's.

There is every indication that Godey's Magazine for October, ready Sept. 15, will mark an era in periodical literature. This will no longer be known as Godey's Lady's Book, but, Godey's, America's First Magazine, established 1830. In the first place, the magnificent work of art, "Godey's Idea of the World's Fair," which is to be presented to every purchaser of this number, is said to be so beautiful and artistic in design and coloring that everyone will warm to it. It is a faithful reproduction of one of W. Granville Smith's latest and greatest pictures, produced expressly for Godey's. The publishers guarantee that the magazine itself will be filled with surprises and beauties from cover to cover. First in the contents comes Joan Habberton's complete novel, "Honey and Gall," a companion to "Queen's Babies," fully illustrated by Albert B. Wenzel. This is an idea first conceived by Godey's and now produced with brilliant success. Godey's fashions will be a most conspicuous and beautiful feature of the publication, there being, in addition to carefully edited descriptions and fashion articles, four exquisite plates produced in ten colors, and representing four of the leaders of New York society, attired in the latest Paris costumes. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher's "Home" department will be read by the women of America with delight, and all the magazine's old admirers will read with interest Albert E. Hardy's carefully written article on "Godey's Past and Present." Among the choice verses is the latest poem written by the late Josephine Pollard. Joan Habberton reviews all the books, and the whole forms such a rich literary feast that to examine a number of the new Godey's will mean to irresistibly desire it.

Miss Maud Durbin, a Denver young lady who has many friends in this city, leaves for New York this week to accept a place in Madam Modjeska's company. Madam Modjeska has five plays in her repertoire this year, in two of which Miss Durbin plays second to the star.

NEWS FROM LONDON.

How the Irish Have Already Been Benefited.

BY THE LIBERAL VICTORY.

A Scheme to Seize the Irish Lands—Some Cholera Gossip—The German Precautions Were Worse Than the Plague.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Ireland is at length free from government by proclamation and removable magistrates. Chief-secretary Morley has kept the promise made by the Liberal party to the Irish people, so far as this important step is concerned, and Ireland is under a government of law. This at once makes impossible such outrageous prosecutions as drove Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon to take flight to America, and made free speech a farce throughout Ireland. Advices from all part of the island show that the people have received the new policy with the greatest satisfaction. The Tory magistrates, who have exercised all the power of Russian governors and prefects, have been deposed from their absolution and are very humble individuals in the presence of the new authority which may at any time withdraw their commissions. The evicted tenants are plucking up courage and have in several instances again taken possession of their former homes. They run very little risk in so doing, as the proclamations under the coercion act have been revoked, the landlords cannot appeal to extraordinary measures for vindication of their claims which would have to be decided by a jury of the vicinage. There is a strong disposition throughout Ireland to effect a summary expulsion of all landlords and have the tenants assume possession as owners. This agitation is held in check by the fact that many of the tenants have sub-occupiers under them who might be inclined to assert a similar claim against the tenants from whom they hold. However, it is generally believed that some method will be found for the tenants of the farms to take complete possession practically, if not nominally, as owners. This will establish a new and powerful owning class bound by its interests to support an Irish home rule government against the Conservative element in Ireland.

The release of Gallagher, Daily and other Irish political prisoners is expected at an early date. The chief reason for not appointing Sir William Harcourt home secretary was his opposition to the release of these men. Sir William Harcourt has always asserted that the conviction of the alleged dynamiters was justifiable and that they ought to be kept in prison. Mr. Asquith, the new home secretary, has no embarrassing record on this subject and will doubtless be willing to release anybody he is ordered to let go.

Mr. Grandin, who is trying to walk from Paris to St. Petersburg in twenty-eight days will reach Koenigsburg this evening. He left Paris on Aug. 21. His original plan, according to the Paris press, was to show his devotion to the dual alliance by abstaining from all German food and to render this possible he filled his knapsack with French bread and meat just before crossing the western German border. The Paris newspapers now acknowledge with sorrow that he has been obliged to eat German fare, as the fatigue of the journey could not be sustained on cold meats. Grandin is in good condition and thinks that he will be able to reach St. Petersburg by Sept. 21, or about forty-eight hours later than his original intention.

The cholera in Hamburg has disappeared from all the better parts of the city during the last six days. The sick list shows 650 fresh cases daily against 900 last week and the death list has been reduced from 300 almost to 200. The mortality is confined, however, to a class of people who live in abject misery, want and filth, year in and year out, and who tempt pestilence at all times.

Among these people the sanitary officials acknowledge that the plague will continue probably for two or three weeks yet and probably until Oct. 1 the death rate will not fall below 100 or 150 daily. By that time the cool weather and the scouring of the dirty districts will have begun to work against the spread of the disease and its rapid and permanent abatement may be expected.

One of the physicians who has been studying the cholera epidemic and its effects in Russia and Germany for The Times, writes to that paper saying that inspection and disinfection which have become the rage in Germany, and while ineffective to prevent the disease, are nearly as painful in their effects as cholera itself. Every frontier town, village or hamlet bristles with impossible regulations, which the local officials interpret according to their own views. Matters are carried to such a pitch that in many cases the imperial health officer has been obliged to interfere and issue reasonable regulations to check the misdirected zeal of local authorities. The writer says the whole movement is the work of the German press which rushed into a frenzy of excitement over the epidemic in Hamburg. Lurid telegrams were printed embodying street gossip and equally valueless information. The writer asserts that not a single local journalist has entered a cholera hospital in Hamburg or has seen what he pretended to describe. Abuse of the town authorities was indulged in and hysterical demands for all sorts of measures were made.

The Hanover magistrates deny that twenty-four cases of cholera have occurred there. They say that there have been only two cases there, in one case the patient recovered, and in the other death resulted. Both persons came from Hamburg.

The residents of Hamburg feel very sore over the lack of sympathy and the abundance of hostile feeling with which they have been treated by most of the German authorities, the press and the people during their present troubles. The leading Hamburg papers advocate a commercial boycott of the towns and watering places which have refused asylum to residents who have fled from Hamburg during the epidemic. Since the panicky feeling has somewhat abated, a more humane sentiment towards the people of Hamburg is becoming apparent. During the past week six of the largest banks in Berlin have opened subscription lists for the relief of the cholera sufferers in Hamburg, the emperor heading them with a subscription of 3000 marks. This does not include what he has already given privately. Asked to report on the prospects of the epidemic in Hamburg, Professor Koch states that its rapid subsidence is probable. He adds that the improved sanitation promises well as a future guarantee against the reappearance of the disease.

The Prussian diet will meet during the second week in December. It will have an important measure to consider. This is the question of reforming their system. The new system of legislation has impeded the proposed reform, until now the Prussian electors have voted in three grades, partly regulated according to the taxation paid. This plan, which is complicated, abnormal and unfair, far from conservative reaction against popular principles, and is in direct conflict with the universal suffrage accorded the German electorate when the empire was created. Some Prussian system which was designed to give aristocrats supremacy must be modified.

Land and Water to-day declares that the financial crisis which first found serious expression in the Baring collapse is becoming more acute. The situation, it adds, is rendered worse by the artificial efforts made during the past two years to postpone the inevitable result. Within the past twenty-four hours seven clubs in the west end have been definitely closed. Several London journals are on the verge of a disaster. Five of the largest and most important estates in England are shortly to be sold and several commercial firms of hitherto good reputation are now distrusted. The writer instances the collapse of the Lyric club, one of the "smartest" in London with an aristocratic and wealthy membership. This club was seemingly highly prosperous and most of the directors were wealthy. It was an extremely profitable concern. Suddenly a charge of wholesale forgery was brought against Captain Sanders, a member of the club, who was arrested at Liverpool just as he was about boarding a steamer for the West Indies and the whole fabric crumbled into dust. One prominent individual is reported to have lost £70,000, another £30,000, while a third feared that he would be made bankrupt. The club itself was ruined. Sanders was the proprietor of the Lyric club and resided in Coventry street. Afterward he became the club's sole recognized financial authority. On Jan. 1 the Lyric club (limited) bought it took over the whole concern, but it was mistaken. A first mortgage of £40,000 is now being called in and it is alleged there is another mortgage. There is also a claim for the furniture of the club, which is subject to instant removal, while the former proprietor claims to share all the profits.

Naval Veterans' Encampment.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—The big event of the encampment of the Naval Veterans' association was the parade this morning. The route traversed was about five miles long and there were between three and four thousand persons in line. At its head was Brigadier-general Stewart Brown and staff, followed by four companies of United States regulars from Fort Henry. Following these were six companies of sailors from the visiting war ships Philadelphia, Vesuvius and Dolphin. The Mary and militia turned out over 1000 men. The veterans of the Mexican war rode in carriages and displayed several flags of historic interest. The veteran volunteer firemen's association was followed by 250 letter carriers in uniform. The mayor and members of the reception committee came next in carriages. The national association of naval veterans, under command of Rear-admiral Wells and staff about 1200 strong, were received with cheers all along the line. The whole parade was a great success and one of the best seen here for many years. Great crowds watched patiently the whole length of the march, and houses and stores were gay with bunting and flags. In the afternoon great crowds of people wended their way to the harbor to witness the sham battle between the United States war ships, Philadelphia Vesuvius and Dolphin and the United States troops at Fort McHenry. The ships weighed anchor at 4 o'clock and began the firing. The booming of cannon was almost continual for fifteen minutes, as the vessels maneuvered about the harbor. Major Ramsey, in charge of the fort, was averse to capture, explaining that the fort never had been taken and he could not consent to it even for fun. Therefore no seamen were landed. After the exhibition of the possibilities the vessels steamed down the river toward Washington, where they will participate in the G. A. R. exercises. The encampment of the national naval veterans thus ended in glorious recollections and smoke.

AN ACCIDENT REPORTED.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—An accident is said to have occurred on the U. S. cruiser Philadelphia during the sham battle in the harbor this afternoon by which four men were injured. It is stated that a gun was prematurely discharged. As the vessel immediately steamed away for Washington no confirmation or details of the reported disaster can be obtained.

Of Historical Interest.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Star has the following: "When President Lincoln was assassinated more than a few people in this city were suspected of complicity in the plotting which led to the deed for which Booth, Harrold, Payne, Atzerodt and Mrs. Surratt suffered death. In some cases the suspicion was well defined, but there was lack of such testimony as would convict, so several people escaped punishment. Incriminating evidence existed, but in many cases was buried or destroyed. There seems to be an impression to the effect that some of it was uncovered this morning. F. D. Evans, who is in the excavating business, had a force of men engaged in digging up the yard in front of No. 618 New Jersey avenue. Some distance beneath the surface they came upon what was once a tin box and inside the corroded shell were 960 cartridges. The ammunition was 56-caliber, solid lead, some for the carbine and some for the infantry rifle. Moisture had eaten into and softened the copper shells, so that they could be cut with a common pocket knife. The powder that oozed through the incisions made was wet and slimy.

Mr. Evans, who seems to have known of the facts that filed at No. 618 in 1865, appears to be satisfied that the cartridges were hidden at that time by persons who were willing and ready to do anything which would aid the rebel cause.

Outrages by Sicilian Brigands.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A report from the British consul at Palermo contains some horrible facts regarding the outrages by brigands in Sicily. He says that the whole island of Sicily is infested with bands of robbers who capture large landed proprietors and rich merchants and place them in caves in the mountains until they are ransomed. Farmers are plundered of horses and cattle, while peasants who are suspected of being informers are persecuted, tortured or murdered outright. Great landowners living within four hours of Palermo are afraid to remain on their estates unless they are surrounded by private mounted guards. One of these bands is noted among all of them for its terrible cruelties. The outrages perpetrated by them call for speedy vengeance and their immunity from punishment is due entirely to the supineness of the government. This band has committed many murders, characterized by the greatest atrocity. They have beheaded little boys and girls, cut their bodies in halves and then thrown the mutilated remains around the country for dogs and hogs to eat. Many landowners who have incurred the enmity of the brigands have been treacherously assassinated, while others who have fallen into their hands have been condemned to death by slow torture.

An Attempt at Bribery.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Justice Woodman caused a pronounced sensation in his court room this morning in deciding the case of the Garfield habitues by stating that K. C. McDonald, a stockholder in the Garfield Park club, had offered him a bribe of $300 to discharge the prisoners. "It behooves me as a public officer," said the judge, "to make a personal statement in this case. I have been a public magistrate for about five years. In that time I have tried more than 100,000 cases, and for the first time in that period a bribe has been offered to me to influence my decision. The other night when at my home, a man came to me asking me to decide these cases immediately and to dismiss them. This man was Michael C. McDonald, a stockholder in the Garfield Park club. He told me that Altgeld would be the next governor and that he (McDonald) would use his influence for my reappointment. He then said I owe you some money, and handed me what I thought was the amount due for bail bonds signed on the evening of the 6th instant. After he had gone I came back to the lighted room and examined the bills and found $200."

Justice Woodman then asked in a loud tone: "Is Michael Cassius McDonald in the courtroom at this time?" A moment of suspense followed, and the question was repeated. Mr. McDonald did not answer to his name and Justice Woodman turned to Inspector Lewis, who sat beside him on the bench, and in plain view of everybody handed the money to him. Justice Woodman then pronounced his decision in the cases. The principals were fined $200 each and the inmates $5 each.

The American Claimant.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Among the passengers on the Alsatia which arrived Wednesday were Nicholas Moody, a London solicitor, and Mr. Henry Bouchette of London. Their errand here is to consult with American claimants of the estate of Earl Howe. Litigation over the estate has been in progress for nearly a century. It is probably the most famous lawsuit in history. Dickens made it the basis of Jarndyce in "Bleak House." The amount involved is now estimated variously from $100,000,000 to $250,000,000.

New York people, of course, have lost their fortunes in this litigation. Among them was a Philadelphia woman whose share in the suit cost her $50,000. In America thirty claimants to a share in the estate have been discovered. Not all of them have been discovered and it is to meet them that Messrs. Moody and Bouchette are here. They have brought the whole case with them and it consists of an incredible mass of documents. The present claimant is Benjamin Wilkis, a lineal descendant of Jennings. He claims to have discovered new evidence recently that will tend to prove that the first two Earls Howe were aware of the fraud practiced by Lady Curson. This enables them to reopen the litigation and papers were served upon the earl early last month.

Governor Flower's Infernal Machine.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Governor Flower received a mysterious box a few days ago which was preceded by a warning letter, cautioning the governor to look out for it is coming. Judging from the letter the sender was an intelligent man. When the box was received at the Windsor hotel it was given to Colonel Williams, the governor's private secretary, who at once telegraphed to police headquarters and detectives came to the hotel and took the box up to Inspector Steers.

It was a strong wooden box, about the size of a large cigar box. When opened, in the center of it was found a tin can containing about three quarters of a pound of giant powder. Inspector Steers called on the governor last night and told him what the box contained and assured him that he was making every effort to find the sender. Governor Flower does not feel at all uneasy over it. The powder in the box was sufficient to have killed the governor and everyone in his apartment. The letter of warning was received at 3 o'clock and lay untouched until the box was brought up stairs by General Porter. The latter at first thought it contained cigars, but upon lifting found it was heavy and shook it. He became suspicious and handed it over to the police.

Congressman Nominated.

OMAHA, Sept. 17.—The Democratic congressional convention of the Second district was held here to-day and George W. Doane, one of the judges of the district court, was nominated by acclamation. The threatened split in the party, because of the central committee's attempt to postpone the convention, was avoided by the committee withdrawing its notice of postponement.

Consul McCreery's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—William McCreery's resignation as United States consul at Valparaiso, Chili, was written Sept. 6 and forwarded after he became convinced that the state department desired to continue him no longer in the service.

Secretary Elkins Slightly Ill.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 17.—The rumor that Secretary Elkins is dead, or seriously ill, is denied in a telegram from his home at Elkins, W. Va., to-night. Attorney-general Miller at Washington, D. C. says Mr. Elkins is somewhat indisposed, and out of this fact the rumor probably grew.

Homestead Troops Withdrawn.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 17.—The Fifth city regiment will be withdrawn from Homestead on Monday. This will leave about 200 men still on duty. It is probable that all the troops will be withdrawn in the next ten days.

FAMOUS CASE RECALLED.

Release of the Last of the Bank of England Forgers.

Last year a dark skinned bright appearing man stopped for several days at The Antlers hotel, and delivered two lectures in the parlors. He was a frequent visitor at the Gazette office and proved an interesting writer. The man was George Bidwell, one of a notorious band of forgers who, about 1873, successfully robbed the Bank of England. Bidwell's object in visiting here was to secure and sell a book giving a history of the great crime and describing English prison life. The money thus received was to be applied in aiding his brother's release from prison. This in fact was accomplished in a few months after Bidwell left here. The remainder of the men who participated in the crime have recently been released from prison, and the following article may prove of interest to those who remember the case or who heard Bidwell's lecture:

Two men and a woman were the center of interest in a little group which stood on the Euston station platform the other morning, quietly chatting prior to the departure of the steamer train to Liverpool. For nineteen years these two men had not seen the sun except through the bars of her Majesty's prisons. They were George Macconnell and Edward Noyes Hill, the last of the quartette of Americans who perpetrated the great forgeries upon the Bank of England in 1873. The other two forgers, George and Austin Bidwell, were released in 1886, and early in the present year respectively, the former on account of broken health, and the latter owing to the incessant efforts of his friends.

The release of Macconnell and Noyes is the last notable official act of the late Home Secretary, Mr. Matthews. Of all this notorious band of forgers George Macconnell was the cleverest and most accomplished. He was the genius of the great forgeries—the most colossal fraud ever perpetrated in this or any other country. The mention of the crime will recall the extraordinary story which startled England in the spring of 1873. George Macconnell was then 28 years old, striking handsome, a graduate of a Canadian university, a brilliant linguist and an accomplished man of the world. He lived in fashionable chambers in St. James, entertained superbly, and but for his devilish ingenuity and perverted cleverness might have been a successful man of business. The dishonest facility of his small white hand led to his ruin. He could imitate any one's handwriting, no matter what its peculiarities, and he is the only man in the world who ever succeeded in spitting a £20 note—which he did, and passed them both.

Macconnell's appearance at the Old Bailey trial was a surprise and wonder to thousands as he stood up, handsome and debonnair (though in such sore straits), to endeavor to prevent the law's strong arm from striking too heavily two of his three partners in mischief, whom he claimed were more or less dupes. His eloquent plea for the extension of mercy to them fell upon deaf ears, and the four men were condemned to penal servitude for life. Of Noyes who was always admitted to have been the least guilty of the forgers little need be said. After nineteen years in England's prisons, this young man who was remarkable for his business aptitudes, comes forth a snowy-haired, hopeless, though perfectly harmless idiot.

With Macconnell it is different. Physically he is, of course, changed for the worse. Though his face has become hard and set, his hands are the hands of a country Jacob, his eye benevolent and clear, and his whole bearing dignified and gentlemanly, albeit he appeared a trifle nervous.

But by mere force of will and fertility of mental resource, which he turned to such bad account twenty years ago, he has saved his intellect, and his prison experiences, as told to a Press representative, loss nothing from the vivacity and force of the telling.

For some months after hearing his terrible sentence he was, he said, stunned, and went about like a man in a dream. Then hope took possession of him and he determined to obey orders, submit to everything and to earn as early a release as possible. Three years after his imprisonment, however, Macconnell was forced by a warder to sit a heavy load. He broke down, severely injured internally, and lay for twelve months in bed. Henceforward instead of the same submissive creature of the past he became a resolute, dauntless man, cowed by nothing, determined to carry out any purpose he could devise to benefit himself.

Every privilege that could be secured, everything that money could buy, was procured through his own magnetic influence and by means of money received from without. Macconnell had a mother and sisters who would have spent their last penny to lighten the son's burden. The rest was comparatively easy. What is called "underground" communication was soon established. By this means Macconnell has kept in constant correspondence with his family, and to-day is as well posted on all the happenings in the world's history as if he had been free.

He has lived a life of his own making, has done no work harder or more uncongenial than the translation of foreign literature (being a master of thirteen languages). Patiently he and his friends waited for their chance, and when it came seized it. Six years ago Mrs. Macconnell traveled from America to see her wayward son, and was accorded a two hours' interview with him, and last year she died, weary of waiting to see her son.

Early in the present summer information was received that the time had arrived to make a dash for freedom. Miss Macconnell, who was an infant at the time of her brother's fall, but who has been charged by her dying mother to have no rest until George should be freed, packed her trunks at a day's notice and sailed for England. She had a strong personal letter of introduction to the Duke of Norfolk and Archbishop Vaughan. She has worked ever since as only a woman can work for the object on which her heart was set. Her efforts, despite delay and disappointments innumerable, have been crowned with success. In her petition she generously included Lily, with the result that last week the men who were at Dartmoor were informed that they were to go to London.

Thereupon occurred a characteristic incident.

"What clothes are we to have in?" Macconnell asked of the governor.

"In your prison clothes."

"Then I decline to go," answered Macconnell.

The governor replied that he had no orders to furnish clothes—a "liberty suit," as it is called.

Macconnell, however, persisted in his determination, and just ten minutes before the train started he was supplied with a suit and some shoes. Hill, who had no aversion to traveling in his convict clothes. A friend called at Pentonville, where the prisoners were lodged, to make arrangements for their passage to America. On inquiry as to whether the men had any money, their friend was informed that Hill had earned some £7. Macconnell had earned a similar amount, but from the latter's funds was deducted the price of the clothes he had worn from Dartmoor to London. The friends of Macconnell procured an outfit for both men and obtained permits for them in the steamer, the prison authorities having refused help of any kind in this direction.

Ten years ago Macconnell made a trip to London, the object being to extract from him details of a secret process he was supposed to possess which enabled him to split bank notes. So keen were the authorities to acquire this information that they offered him 7 years of his "time" if he would divulge it. According to his own statement Macconnell refused, for the alleged reason that he did not know. Accordingly he was sent back to prison, but the Bank of England authorities declare that such a thing is possible, and that Macconnell did it.

During his long confinement at Dartmoor and Portland, Macconnell has seen and talked with many famous criminals, notable among these being the Tichborne claimant, and he had no hesitation in telling a press representative, that he knew "Sir Roger" to be a fraud.

As to his opinion on our prison system Macconnell spoke very emphatically.

"It is bad. It is calculated to make men either maimed or brutes. Thank Heaven I have done with it for ever."

With this he shook hands with the writer, turned, and gracefully bowed his young sister into the train. No one looking on his face could feel anything but pity for the man's wasted years. A few moments after the Liverpool express rolled out of the station, and, with the departure of Macconnell, the curtain fell upon one of the most extraordinary episodes of criminal life in England.

It should be added that the two men now on their way back to America were released on the understanding that they should at once leave the country and never return. There were two mysterious looking individuals at Euston Station Thursday morning. They were dressed as farmers, and one of them carried a bundle of flowers. They were prison warders, whose duty it was to see the two ex-convicts safely on board the outward-bound American liner from Liverpool.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS BOOK.

What the Papers are Saying About the Chamber of Commerce New Illustrated Book.

"Colorado Springs and Its Famous Scenic Environs," the new book which is giving such universal satisfaction at home, is also being appreciated abroad. Newspapers, both east and west, are having very kind words to say about it. We cull the following from a heap of notices on Mr. Buckman's desk.

Denver Times.

The Colorado Springs chamber of commerce has just issued a very handsome volume entitled "Colorado Springs and Its Famous Scenic Environs." It is a great credit to the enterprising business men of Colorado Springs.

Boston Home Journal.

George E. Buckman, secretary of the Colorado Springs chamber of commerce, has just published a book which has been in preparation nearly a year, and which is a superb work describing and illustrating Colorado Springs and all the great scenic features of the Pike's Peak region. The book is 8½ by 11 inches in size and contains eighty pages. It is printed on 100 pound enameled book paper, and has a cover of antique linen, bearing an original design embracing one of the most striking views of Pike's Peak. The illustrations, which number about 120 in all, including initials, tail pieces and other embellishments, are, with few exceptions, from photographs taken expressly for this work and are reproduced in the finest manner known to modern photo-engraving art. Six of the fifteen full-page illustrations are photo-gravures of the highest class, and the remainder are half-tones. The subjects of the photographs are the grandest natural views in the world, and Mr. Buckman's text does them justice. The name of the book is "Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Its Famous Scenic Environs," and all orders for it should be addressed to the chamber of commerce, Colorado Springs.

Denver News.

AN ARTISTIC WORK.

"Colorado Springs and Its Scenic Environs" is the superbly printed and illustrated work by George E. Buckman, secretary of the Colorado Springs chamber of commerce, and prepared under the auspices of that body. It is issued by the Alley-Allen press of New York city and consists of eighty pages 8½x11 inches in size. The illustrations number 120 and are mostly from photographs taken for the work. The photogravures comprise the following subjects: Scenes in North and South Cheyenne canons, Cheyenne mountain and grave of Helen Hunt, Pike's Peak from Colorado Springs, gateway to the Garden of the Gods, scenes in Williams canon, The Antlers hotel, engravings, numbering over 100, fully illustrate the city of Colorado Springs—its prominent buildings, including its schools, its college, its churches, its sanitariums and other public institutions, together with many of its private residences and scenes upon its shaded avenues, and in addition to the marvelous wealth of scenic attractions by which the city is surrounded, including the canons, the Broadmoor Casino, the Pike's Peak railway, carriage roads and trails, Manitou, the Ute pass resorts, the Garden of the Gods, Glen Eyrie, Blair Athol, Monument Park. Just about—in short, all the great points of interest are fully and effectively illustrated.

The cost of such a work has necessarily been very great, but in order to give it the widest possible distribution and thus fulfill the purpose of its publication, it has been decided to place it on sale at a price bearing little if any relevence to its cost. This price has been fixed at $1 per copy, at which price it will be sent postpaid to any part of the world. This is the most artistic scenic souvenir of Colorado that has ever appeared. Colorado Springs and points of interest in its vicinity furnish an unrivaled opportunity for such a work.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The diamond and unrivaled attractions of Colorado Springs, that ozone-seeking town which nestles at the foot of Pike's Peak, are admirably set forth, both by pen and photograph, in a handsome volume issued by the local chamber of commerce. The letter press is by the secretary, Mr. George Rex Buckman, and he has treated his subject, not boastfully or in a spirit of exaggeration, but truthfully and modestly. The illustrations are abundant and highly artistic. Several full-page photogravures on heavy paper greatly enhance the value of the book. By these alone is it possible to get even the vaguest idea of the consummate grandeur of the surrounding scenery. Those who have visited this locality will immediately recognize their truthfulness to nature. Colorado Springs is, beyond question, an ideal spot, both in its climate, in its inhabitants and its scenery. Those who have hesitated to make the long trip to the Rocky mountains will now willingly defer their visit after they have obtained possession of this book, and have examined its contents.

Denver Republican.

Under the auspices of the chamber of commerce of that city a book has just been issued which is felt to be the first ever printed that did adequate justice to the Pike's Peak region, its scenic attractions and points of interest. Of all the books and pamphlets that have been published concerning this justly famous city and its surroundings, this is the first which in point of subject matter, in the variety and excellence of the illustrations, and in the dainty, beautiful and artistic arrangement, gives a truly graphic and exact portrayal of Colorado Springs and vicinity.

The book is from the pen of Mr. George E. Buckman, secretary of the chamber of commerce. Mr. Buckman has an easy, graceful and pleasing style that makes his writings a pleasure to all his readers, and his long and intimate acquaintance with all he seeks to describe, gives him powers of discrimination in subject matter and thorough accuracy in description.

"Colorado Springs, at the foot of Pike's Peak," is the engraving on the beautifully illustrated cover. The title cover also contains a view of Pike's Peak taken from Austin Bluff, with cedar trees in the foreground. Over 120 illustrations covering every point of scenic interest make the volume beautifully and rarely attractive. Among the other illustrations are fifteen full pages, of which six are high class photogravures from the New York Photogravure company. The rest of the pictures of this city include the leading hotels and business blocks, many of the fine residences, exteriors and interiors of the El Paso club, a fine view of Pike's Peak across Prospect lake, a panorama of the town from the roof of the Deaf-Blind school, the city schools, the Casino, Cheyenne Lake, the Country club, the Printers' Home, hospitals and sanitariums, the depots, the parks, Nevada avenue, the churches, and interior of the opera house and views of the streets.

In Manitou, the town itself, the bottling works and much of the scenery is illustrated. Colorado City and the glass works is clearly shown in a full page picture, while scattered everywhere are delicate little pictures of little nooks and corners of scenery.

The book is certainly on a wide plan, for it does not confine itself to this city and its immediate surroundings, but takes in Manitou, Colorado City, The Pass and its resorts, Williams and Cheyenne canons, the Garden and Pike's Peak.

All are fully and accurately described, the pictures being left to tell the story where they would do so, but otherwise a complete review in well chosen words of the region it embraces. The book is 8½, in size and contains eighty pages. It is appropriately introduced by Mr. Ernest Whitney's poem on Colorado Springs, by Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson's tribute to Cheyenne mountain and Stanley Wood's tribute to Cheyenne canon. As an advertisement for the country surrounding Pike's Peak it is invaluable, and the many compliments already received by Mr. Buckman and the chamber of commerce shows the appreciation in which it will be held by the public.

Resolutions of Respect.

Colorado Springs Typographical union No. 82, at its last meeting, adopted the following resolutions regarding the late Edward A. Baker:

Whereas, In the death of Edward A. Baker, Typographical union No. 82 loses an honored member, one who was upright and honest in all his dealings; faithful in the performance of all obligations imposed upon him; ever ready to extend a helping hand to those of the craft and others who were in need; pleasant and agreeable as an associate or fellow-workman, and honest and conscientious as an employe; therefore

Resolved, That while we deplore the melancholy circumstances connected with the death of our late fellow-member, our faith in his integrity and honesty is unshaken and we feel that the record of a life time should not be obliterated by mistakes committed in a moment of irresponsibility.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt thanks and most sincere sympathy to those lifelong friends of the deceased who ministered to his wants during his last illness and did not forsake him at his demise.

Resolved, That as a further token of respect these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and the charter and other emblems of the union be draped with mourning for thirty days; also, that copies of these resolutions be furnished the press of this city and Manitou for publication.

Canon to Cripple Creek.

The Canon City and Cripple Creek Railroad company filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk yesterday. The object of the company as stated is to organize, equip and operate a railroad between the points named, using either steam or electricity. The road is to start at or near Canon City, from thence in a northerly direction to Four Mile creek, and from thence by the most feasible route to Cripple Creek. The incorporation is for a term of fifty years and the capital stock $500,000.

The parties interested are Eben Smith, C. C. Harrison, S. E. Hastings, E. D. Roudebush, B. P. Rockefellow, C. G. Nikirk, Chas. Henne, Robert Gibson and Davis Wood.

Mr. Cy Warman, the well-known journalist and poet, has become a resident of this city, and has taken the cottage at 722 North Tejon street.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum	$8 00	Six months	$4 00
Three months	1 50	One month	50

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum	$1 50	Six months	75
Three months	50		

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

I. A. RISLEY,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
J. C. HELM,
of El Paso county.

For Lieutenant Governor
J. M. DOWNING,
of Pitkin county.

For Secretary of State
E. J. EATON,
of El Paso county.

For Treasurer,
HARRY MILNIX
of Las Animas county.

For Auditor,
HARRY TARBELL,
of Montrose county.

For Attorney General,
C. S. LIBBY,
of Chaffee county.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
C. B. TIMBERLAKE,
of Phillips county.

For Regents of the State University
J. TEMPLE,
of Boulder county,
PROF. KNAPP,
of Arapahoe county.

For Electors at Large
D. H. MOFFATT,
of Arapahoe county,
THOS. M. BOWEN,
of Rio Grande county.

For Elector First District,
J. W. HANNA,
of Montezuma county.

For Elector Second District
BENJ. H. EATON,
of Weld county.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Commissioner,
W. S. BOYNTON.

For County Judge,
IRA HARRIS.

For County Representatives
J. C. REYNOLDS,
V. L. HUMPHREY,
M. M. BALDWIN.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Second District—For Congressman,
H. H. EDDY.

SENATORIAL TICKET.

Third District—For Senator,
C. E. STUBBS.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD PRODUCTS.

The amount of the production of gold and silver has an important bearing upon the question which is so important at the present time, that of the standard of money. It is one of the strongest arguments of the bimetallists that there is not at the present time enough of one metal in the world to transact safely the volume of its business. Much strength has been added to the argument by the fact that of late years the production of gold in many of the principal countries has shown a marked decrease. In the United States for instance, the production reached a maximum in 1853, when the value of the gold produced of the year was $65,000,000, while in 1890 it was only $32,845,000. So the Victoria mines, which reached a maximum of 3,055,744 ounces in 1856 sunk to 588,500 ounces in 1890. The following shows the production of the most important gold producing countries of the world for the two latest years for which statistics are available:

	1889.	1890.
United States	$ 32,845,000	$ 32,345,000
Australasia	33,085,500	30,118,500
Russia	23,173,000	21,161,700
Africa	8,586,632	9,887,000
China	9,000,000	5,330,000
The World	122,438,469	116,008,900

It should however be said that the annual production for these two years was greater than for any year of the last twenty. And indeed, though the most prominent of the gold fields have shown a decrease, new fields have been opened up, and the world's product in the sixteen years, 1873 to 1888 inclusive, did not fall below $90,000,000 nor rise above $119,000,000. To prove then the increased value of gold we must take into account the larger demand which is caused by the marked growth in the volume of trade of the world.

Another thing that will hereafter have to be taken into our account is the increase of the product of the South African mines. Referring to those at Johannesburg the London Times says editorially:

"An average annually of four-and-a-half millions sterling is at present being obtained, and it is calculated that most of the fifty-three companies might double their product. Continually better machinery is being imported, and new methods are being devised for diminishing the waste of ore. Geologists and mining experts appear to be agreed that the reefs in general are larger and richer in the lower levels than in the higher. Their final exhaustion is too distant to be worth considering. It is equally superfluous to imagine a fall in value which would render further operations unprofitable. A glut of gold is virtually inconceivable. All that mankind have had reason to fear is a gold famine, which the accounts from the Transvaal seem to remove to an infinite distance. The most interesting question raised by our correspondent's description is not so much whether Johannesburgers will ever cease to find good mining remunerative as the practical duty of opening up analogous new sources of wealth."

According to this authority then the annual product of this African gold field is $21,700,000 annually, and the odds forward to the doubling of this product as not unlikely. Such a notable increase is certainly well worthy attention, but it is far from establishing the ability of the single metal to serve as the world's standard. If it could be shown that the supply of gold was not likely to diminish and would continue to be sufficient for the present uses of that metal, there would still remain to the monometallists the impossible task of proving that it would be possible to demonetize the vast amounts of silver which are now legal money and supply their place with gold. The production of the South African fields may be enough for England, but it will have to be many times increased before it will serve to replace the depreciated silver which is carrying panic and ruin to Lombard to English commerce.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

There are so many good arguments in favor of the use of silver equally with gold by the nations of the world, that it seems a great pity that so much of the literature brought forward by the silver men is faulty both in fact and logic. A striking example of this is to be found in the little book recently published by Col. E. J. Browne of Aspen under the title of "The Silver Dollar." On page [illegible] of that pamphlet he says:

"The Banker's Magazine of August, 1878, contains the following statement, which has never been refuted:

"'In 1873, silver being demonetized in Germany, England and France, a capital of £100,000 ($500,000) was raised and Ernest Seyd, of London, was sent to this country with this fund, as the agent of the foreign bondholders and capitalists to effect the same object.'"

A similar statement has also been made by Hon. C. S. Thomas in a pamphlet entitled, "Bimetallic Coinage; a Commercial Necessity," and published under date of April 10, 1892, and by other writers of less note, who seem to have accepted and used the statement without any attempt to verify it. Considering such a question of fact there should be no room for dispute. We are authorized to assert the word of a prominent gentleman of this city, that neither Mr. Thomas or Colonel Browne or anyone else can prove that the above statement appeared in The Banker's Magazine for August, 1878, or any other number of The Banker's Magazine, he will give the sum of $100 to any charity in the state of Colorado which the gentleman may name.

It would seem that Mr. Thomas and Colonel Browne, being gentlemen of honor, will, if they cannot verify the statements made by them, be willing to publicly confess that they have been hasty and misinformed.

THE BLESSING OF FREE TRADE.

The following leading editorial of The South District Advertiser, a government paper of Manchester, England, speaks plainly about English free trade:

"At the time of the passing of the McKinley tariff, two years ago, many of the newspapers in this country joined in a chorus of condemnation of the measure as a terrible economical blunder, which would affect most injuriously the interests of the United States. They predicted that while a few favored capitalists might be enabled to realize large fortunes, the great bulk of the American consumers would find the cost of commodities so much increased in consequence that they would cry out at once for the repeal of the act. We did not take that view, and events are proving that we were right in so thinking. So far from the prophecy being true, the very reverse is found to be the case. Mr. McKinley, the author of the act, is perhaps the most popular man at this moment in the United States. A commission appointed to inquire into the working of the tariff has reported that it has had no appreciable effect in increasing the price of goods to the consumer, but that, on the contrary, the increased domestic competition it has called into existence has in many cases reduced the prices of commodities.

"But while America is improved rather than impoverished, the McKinley tariff has told most disastrously on some of our manufacturing industries. The most remarkable example of this is found in the winding up of the affairs of Sir Titus Salt & Co. The mills of this company are a monument of industrial enterprise and are among the largest in the kingdom. The Salt family not only established the worsted business, but created a town on the banks of the Aire, to which the name of Saltaire was given. Only a short time ago an exhibition was held there (opened by the Princess Beatrice) that attracted thousands. The visitors were loud in their admiration of the complete appointments and surroundings of the industrial city which had sprung into being at the bidding of a Yorkshire manufacturer who had shown that he had a heart as well as a head for the management of his underlings. The secret of Sir Titus Salt's success was his quick appreciation of the value of the hair of the alpaca. Vast quantities of the article lay in the Liverpool warehouses unnoticed and despised. The well-known material he produced from the hair soon secured for him both wealth and fame.

"A melancholy change has taken place within the past two years. The business has suddenly and rapidly declined, and now the city of Bradford, after having witnessed the winding up of the great enterprise to which it has given its name, finds its occupation gone. The McKinley tariff has killed the alpaca trade. There is still a great demand in the United States for the material manufactured at Saltaire, but the new tariff shuts it out. Under the protection of that tariff, moreover, factories have been established which are already producing the goods nearly, if not quite, as cheaply as they can be produced here.

"Saltaire is not a solitary example of the disastrous effect of the McKinley tariff on British manufacturing industry. The tariff has told heavily on other branches of production. This has been the case in a peculiar degree with the tinplate trade. No fewer than ten great factories are reported as being closed, and it is stated that 10,000 workmen are about to emigrate to the United States, where the industry has sprung into sudden and great importance. We may deplore the McKinley tariff, but what more can we do under our present system? We have cast away the only weapons with which we could fight it."

THE SCHOOL REVIEW.

One of the most striking suggestions for the local observances of Columbus Day is that in every town and city in the land the school children parade after the morning exercises of the celebration. While this is not specifically included in the official programme prepared for the day, it is strongly urged by the committee of educators who have had the uniform celebration in charge.

If there is a general parade of the civic and military organizations a "public school review" should be its most honored feature. If there is no general procession the schools alone might be reviewed. Let the pupils meet at their school houses at a designated hour and be conducted by efficient marshals, without delays and in perfect order, to their places in the line. The army veterans are properly to march with the schools as special guards of honor. As the reviewing stand is reached each part of the column can salute the flag with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs and caps.

The various patriotic organizations might fittingly be invited both to the morning exercises and to serve, in addition to the veterans, as escorts in the review. The beauty of the review would be heightened if each school carried both the national flag and a distinctive banner of its own.

Elsewhere we reprint from the London Times an article which gives a good idea of the feeling which prevails among many Englishmen in regard to the proposed international monetary conference. The article takes a broad and evidently a careful, a not somewhat one-sided view of the subject. No one can have any idea but that England will act in this matter in strict accordance with what seems to be to her own interests, as any other nation would do under similar circumstances. If she consents to any changes in her monetary system it is certain that it will not be from any friendly feeling towards the United States, or the producers of silver in Colorado or elsewhere. It will be because a pressure is brought to bear upon her which affects her commercial interests in India and other countries. There may be enough gold in the world for England's own use, but can she not see that there is not enough for all the nations, nor even for those which are most dependent upon her? The following item, also from The Times, is an evidence of the unrest which prevails in India:

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.—A public meeting to consider the currency question has been held at Madras, in which several influential official and non-official personages took part. It was resolved that a branch of the Currency association should be founded, that the government should be asked to appoint a commission to inquire into the question of a gold standard for India, and that, having regard to the alarming condition of affairs and the danger of a crisis, the government be moved to say at once what steps they propose to take in order to allay the panic which already exists throughout the country.

England cannot successfully establish the gold standard in India in answer to this appeal, because she cannot supply the enormous amount of gold which would be necessary to accomplish this. Nor could any other country in the world spare the gold for this purpose. The attempt to supply gold in place of the silver coinage of India would result in world wide panic and disaster. It is upon these facts that the silver men base their hopes of England's action in the coming conference. Not that she wants to be paid in silver, not that it will be a good thing for England alone, but that as the center of the British empire and as the monetary metropolis of the world she must do something, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that she will choose the lesser of what appear to her as two evils.

For some time past Dr. Pasteur, the eminent French specialist, has been experimenting for the production of a vaccine for cholera. Lately he has believed himself to be successful, but though his new specific was a success when applied to the lower animals he was not able to find any man who was willing to allow the fearful first experiment to be made upon his own person. It was therefore announced that an attempt would be made to secure a subject from Siam. At this juncture a possible martyr to the cause of humanity was found in the person of a correspondent of that journal, which has already accomplished so many notable things, the New York Herald. He presented himself to the Paris physicians, received a double dose of the bacillus virus and started to expose himself in the plague stricken city of Hamburg, after having deposited his experiences and sensations for the benefit of The Herald readers. Such journalism is sensational of course, but it is the sensationalism which benefits the world. In marked contrast to it is the effort on the part of another of the New York papers to break through the quarantine in New York harbor in order to give its readers exclusive news of the pestship. The one act was the low and mercenary spirit which counts everything as news which will sell well, while the other is of the spirit of heroism and martyrdom. All honor to the latest hero of the newspaper world. The people of Europe and America will watch the result of his dangerous risk with interest and hope that he may not pay for a lesson to mankind with his own life.

The key note of Day & Blair's speech last evening is found in the words, "A tariff for protection is unconstitutional." It is the misfortune of Senator Blair to differ in many things from the wisest and best of our American statesmen, living and dead. George Washington said: "The promotion of domestic manufacturers will, in my conception, be among the first consequences which may naturally be expected to flow from an energetic government." Daniel Webster said: "Let every man in any degree conversant with the history, in any degree acquainted with the annals of this country from 1787 to 1789 when the constitution was adopted, to say that protection of American labor and industry was not a leading, I might almost say the leading motive, south as well as north, for the formation of the new government. Without that provision in the constitution it could never have been adopted." James Monroe said: "I recommend a review of the tariff for the purpose of affording such additional protection to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defense and independence of the country." And James Madison said: "That the encouragement of manufactures was an object of the power to regulate trade is proved by the use made of the power for that object in the first session of the first congress under the constitution, when among the members present were so many who had been members of the federal convention, which framed the constitution and of the state conventions which ratified it; each of these classes consisting also of members who had opposed it and who had espoused the constitution in its actual form. It does not appear from the printed proceedings of congress on that occasion that the power was denied by any of them." And it may be remarked that members from Virginia in particular, as well of the Anti-federal as of the Federal party, (the names then distinguishing those who had opposed and those who had approved the constitution,) did not hesitate to propose duties and to suggest prohibitions in favor of several articles of her production. By one a duty was proposed on mineral coal in favor of Virginia coal pits; by another duty on hemp was proposed, to encourage the growth of that article; and by a third a prohibition even of foreign beef was suggested as a measure of sound policy." And again the same James Madison said: "Every president, from George Washington to John Quincy Adams, inclusive, has recognized the power of a tariff in favor of manufactures without indicating a doubt or that a doubt existed anywhere." But Davis, Bentley, Blair and the Chicago platform say that a tariff for protection is unconstitutional.

The election of Weaver is fortunately an impossibility. Even among those who are firm in the belief that he represents more nearly than any other of the candidates the principles which they believe to be most essential it is generally recognized that Mr. Weaver has neither the experience, the character nor the ability to fit him for the presidency of the United States. The choice for president lies between Harrison and Cleveland. Whatever may be the opinion of the people of Colorado in regard to these men, or as to the wisdom of their nomination the fact remains that one or the other of them is going to be the next president of the United States, and this fact must be realized by the people of Colorado. It is wholly false that there is little to choose between these two candidates as far as Colorado is concerned. Mr. Harrison represents bimetallism, protection to American labor and an import duty on lead and wool. Mr. Cleveland represents mono-metallism, and free trade in lead and wool. If there was nothing to choose between the two parties on the silver question, there would still be quite enough difference in the record and the declarations of the two parties to warrant every loyal resident of Colorado in casting his vote for the Republican nominees. But there is something to choose between the two parties on the silver question. Mr. Harrison is a pronounced bimetallist and a western man, while Grover Cleveland is an eastern man and clearly committed to the single standard. A vote for Weaver is not only a vote wholly thrown away, so far as any result is concerned, but it is also a vote which contributes directly to the success of the Democratic party in this state. Politics in Colorado this year does not consist in getting what one wants, but in taking what one can get that is advantageous, and of the pair which are offered to us to select from, Harrison is evidently the more desirable from every point of view.

The soldiers' reunion which was held yesterday in Washington was the most important of this class which has been held for many years, and it may well be doubted whether an equal number of veterans of the great civil war will ever again come together. It is not at this time that anything new can be said in regard to the courage, the patriotism and the devotion of the old soldiers, or in regard to the debt which is due to them from a grateful country. The fame of the soldiers of the Grand Army and their place on the pages of history is already established beyond the powers alike of the defamer and the panegyrist. The chief benefit from these reunions, aside from the pleasure they give to the immediate participants, is in the great object lesson of courage and patriotism which they convey to everyone who is an onlooker or who reads of the events of the day. No one can tell how soon will come again the call to arms against a foreign foe or lawless rebellion, and the safety of the nation rests with the readiness and willingness of its citizens to make sacrifices of themselves and their property for the sake of the fatherland. No greater influence towards this can be found than in the example of the heroes who are still among us and to whom we owe so much. The young American of to-day is missing his privilege as well as his opportunity if he does not get familiar with the men and the deeds of the Grand Army.

Everyone has faith in the greatness of Colorado Springs, but it would be better if more people had faith in its immediate greatness. If the city is to have a much larger population than at present after a few years, the increase is to be accomplished by a steady progress through all the intervening time. That such a progress is being made cannot be a matter of doubt to anyone who has kept a careful eye upon the happenings of the past summer in this city. There is abundant evidence that population has constantly increased in the past months and the present crowded condition of the city affords the best of reasons for believing that next summer will show a great activity in building operations. It is true that the city is cramped at the present time both for house room and store room, and this condition of affairs makes it sure that the need will be met in the near future. What the city needs more than anything else just at present is men who are ready to do a part towards helping on the good time coming and who are willing to prove their faith in the future by works in the present. The advertising which the city has received this summer is sure to bring a great many people here in the coming months, and as the city is a ready fact it is evident that other accommodations must be provided for their reception.

Colorado is still very largely dependent for the development of its material interests upon eastern capital. It is highly injurious to her that anything should happen to injure her credit or detract from the reputation which she has hitherto enjoyed as an honorable, an intelligent and a scrupulously honest community. Those who are familiar with the history of the Alliance movement in some of the western states know that the endorsement by the people of those financial and economic heresies has been detrimental to the interests of those states. Colorado has been a direct gainer by the lack of confidence which has been felt in other communities where the greenback and sub-treasury ideas were prominent. At the present time we cannot afford to include our state in the category of those which lack, either intelligence or honesty. Colorado is a cash paying state and a hard money state, and this reputation we cannot afford to throw away for the sake of showing that we are out of patience in regard to another matter.

The report in the Rocky Mountain News of the Republican mass meeting at Colorado City on Tuesday evening was grossly inaccurate, even if it was not intentionally falsified. This is the more remarkable because The News correspondent in this city is a young man who has gained a good reputation for careful and accurate work. It makes very little difference to the Republicans of El Paso county whether their votes are correctly described in The News or not, but it is interesting to note that if the political correspondence of The News in other counties is as distorted by prejudice as is that which comes from our own neighborhood, The News' information is misleading and utterly valueless for any purpose.

The Daily Evening Mail, whose publication in this city was begun last evening, is more frank and sincere than most of the newspapers which advocate the Weaver cause in this state. It prints the Omaha platform in full. We take great pleasure in reproducing it upon this page, believing that no stronger argument against the People's national ticket than this could be found. Some of our Democratic friends may be interested to know what they have endorsed and what they are expected to vote for. To some indeed, these principles may seem all sound and reasonable, and if after due reflection they decide that the interests of Colorado and themselves are to be advanced by casting a vote for the sub-treasury plan, the operation of the railroads by the government and the disenfranchisement of railroad employes, and the rest, let them cast their vote for these things. But let them not suppose by so doing that they will advance the cause of silver or imagine that the silver plank in the People's platform is anything more than an afterthought, inconsistent with the radical principles of the People's party platform, added to the platform at Omaha for the purpose of catching votes from the silver states.

The latest argument in favor of Weaver is from the Denver Times. Colorado, says that paper, is of no consequence in this election anyhow. Harrison is sure to be elected without our votes, and we are therefore free to show our disapproval or our petulance by casting the vote of the state for Weaver. There are few even among the Republicans who will say that Mr. Harrison's chances are so good that it is safe to neglect four electoral votes from any state. We ourselves believe that Mr. Harrison's majority in the electoral college will be greater than it was four years ago, but there is most certainly a risk, and this risk must be taken by everyone who votes the Greenback ticket. Every vote cast for Cleveland does not insure his election, but a vote for Weaver is a vote for Cleveland all the same.

If the fusionists can bring no more serious charge against Mr. Eddy than that he was opposed to legislation in the interest of labor while he was in the Colorado assembly, they will not influence many votes against him. The course of an assemblyman or a senator is a matter of public record, and it is an easy matter to prove or disprove such accusations. The records of the votes on various measures show that Mr. Eddy has been a steadfast and consistent friend of measures designed to advance the welfare of the workingman. The fact that so groundless an accusation is made proves the scarcity of arguments against him.

The Grand Junction News, ex-Democratic and now confusion organ, calls THE GAZETTE "a nonentity in journalism." This is the latest of a series of things which are equally natured and unexpected. In a humbleness we would suggest that a great metropolitan journal like The News is wasting too much of its valuable space on a journalistic nonentity. The People's party needs all it can spare in this line.

Labor-commissioner Peck and his reports continue to be the most active of the political issues in New York. There is no doubt but that the report was of great influence, as showing the beneficial effects of the McKinley bill, and the Democrats are now apparently doing all in their power to increase the force of that report, and to awaken an interest in its conclusions.

The Republican meeting at Colorado City yesterday evening was well attended and the audience showed a hearty appreciation of the remarks of the speakers. The campaign is now well under way in this county and throughout the state, and the Republicans have every reason to feel well pleased with their ticket and with the outlook.

Judge Helm in accepting the nomination of the Republicans for governor has resigned his position on the bench and his successor has been appointed. This is right and proper and in keeping with Judge Helm's reputation and character. We wish we could say as much for Judge Bell, the People's candidate for congress from this district.

There is more chance that Cleveland will lose some of the southern states than that he will carry any of those which gave their votes for Harrison in 1888.

Myron Reed is taking a long time to consider whether he wants to be a candidate for congress. It is an empty and a doubtful honor. He has far more to lose than to gain by accepting it.

Greenback Weaver seems to have lost most of his silver plating in his southern tour. His speeches, like his record, seem to be adapted to circumstances.

General Weaver thinks, or says he thinks, that the People's party will be successful. If General Weaver is not dishonest he is ridiculous.

Colorado has always been friendly to the American doctrine of protection, and as yet there is no change in the feeling.

THE GRAND ARMY.

Meeting of the Grand Encampment in Washington.

A SUCCESSFUL PARADE.

Many Thousands Were in Line—Notes of the Various Departments—War Worn Veterans Who Fought Their Battles O'er Again.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Through dense lanes of thousands of people who lined the pavements and side streets, past buildings whose lavish display of fluttering banners, flags and streamers attested the cordiality of the welcome of their owners, cheered on by the fresh voice of hundreds of school children singing patriotic airs, the Grand Army of the Republic, many thousands strong, today marched up the broad, smooth asphalted Pennsylvania avenue, along whose rough cobble stones as members of the greatest of modern armies they had marched twenty-seven years ago, tired, dusty, travel-stained and war worn but with fierce exultation and pride born of the knowledge of their deeds and accomplishments.

Many an old soldier who had never felt able to attend other reunions had said that come what might he must see the old comrades once more before the last call sounded. As an old comrade and bent negro veteran whose honest but poverty stricken appearance had caused a bystander to question him remarked: "I had to sell my stove to get here, but der aint no winter cold enough to chill dis ole body if I can only see Washington and de bold soldiers ergin."

The entire line of march was decorated with banners, bunting, corps insignia and flags until each side of the long stretch between the capitol and the treasury department was as picturesque and gay as the decorator's skill could make it. The weather was perfect at the beginning, one of those rich autumnal days for which Washington is famous. There was a haze in the morning that softened the bright sunlight on the brightly decorated buildings and brought the contrasting colors almost into harmony. Nine thirty o'clock is an early hour for a Washington parade, but the procession had been set for that hour and long before then the streets were lined with people who came early to get choice places against the big wire cable which had been stretched along the curb of the avenue.

The veterans formed in line at their respective headquarters and marched, chiefly by side streets, to the place of formation headed by the bands whose continuous playing was refreshing to the spectators. On the lawn adjoining the south wing of the treasury building in a large covered stand named in honor of Lincoln and prettily decorated with bunting, evergreen and portraits, were some 800 young school girls in white dresses and red capes and white vests, each with a small American flag in her hand. Farther down the avenue near the Central market the colored girls were massed together on a stand, and, with melodious voices, blended harmoniously in a grand chorus, they renewed the greeting to the marching Grand Army posts.

At the hour of the start the capitol was the central point of a friendly army massed for a half mile or more square in most of the streets radiating from it. On all sides the eyes gazed on nothing but aged men plainly attired in blue clothes with gilt buttons and slouch hats, save an occasional post with white helmets, and except where showed the bright uniforms of the bands, of which there seemed enough to sound a trumpet call that would shake the nation. Many of the soldiers, knowing that it would be perhaps several hours before their advance comrades could move away and give them an opportunity to begin the tramp up the avenue, delayed their arrival on the scene, and others who were unfortunate enough to get in line promptly soon made themselves comfortable on the curbstones, house steps and lawns until an unwitting visitor might have fancied a whole camp had secured passes for a day's leave from an easy going officer of the day.

The order of the day was as follows:

Citizens Committee.
Escort of Commander in Chief.
Old Guard of Washington.
Grand Army Battalion of Albany.
Commander in Chief.
Junior Vice Commander in Chief.
Senior Vice Commander in Chief.
Official Staff of Commander in Chief.
Aides de Camp to Commander in Chief.
Escort to the Grand Army.
First Defenders.
Sixth Massachusetts.
United States Veteran Signal Association.
Department of Illinois.
Department of Wisconsin.

Illinois had the place of honor in the parade, being next to headquarters. The department commander was Edwin Earman. The posts comprising the department formed in the order assigned by the committee. The department of the Empire state was accorded an ovation throughout their long line. In the ranks were Slocum, Reynolds, Sickles, Howard and many distinguished men. The column was headed by Department-commander D. L. Poole. Root Post 157 and City Post 66, both of Syracuse, formed his escort with 600 men. The department paraded in ten brigades, the first and second composed entirely of New York city posts and third Brooklyn and Kings county men.

Connecticut was sixth in the line of parade, following New York. At the head of the column was Department-commander E. E. Smith. There were twenty-eight posts in this department, aggregating about 2500 men.

The department of Massachusetts following was remarkable not only from its size but also from the number of its brass bands and drum corps, of which there were fully fifty. General Butler was one of the notable figures in the line. The Massachusetts department was pronounced by all who saw it to be one of the finest and best equipped bodies in the parade.

Seventy posts represented the department of New Jersey, and formed the next contingent.

Maine was well represented with fifteen posts. One of the oldest men in the parade came along in this department, Benjamin Fernald, 82 years old.

The Californians, who came next, were all mounted and carried a crimson silk banner with the picture of a grizzly bear. Department-commander J. B. Fairchild fourteen posts, and the admirable riding of the men was the subject of general comment.

Rhode Island had sixteen posts in line, and New Hampshire made a fine showing with seven posts.

The Green Mountain state turned out twenty-one posts with pride of cedar in the ears of the men.

The department of Virginia and North Carolina marched 700 men in line. The Farragut post of Portsmouth and the Phil Kearney post of Richmond were at the head of either side. The latter post is composed of about one-half colored men. There were thirty-two posts in this department and a feature of this column was the appearance of a large number of the old war-worn veterans belonging to the Soldiers' home.

Forty-nine well filled posts represented the department of Maryland, which was led by Commander Wallace A. Bartlett.

The 500 posts in Iowa were all represented in the section of the procession allotted to the department of Iowa, which was commanded by E. T. Seaman.

Nebraska also made a good showing.

There were so many Wolverines in line they were necessarily divided into five divisions, aggregating fifty-one posts, under the direction of Henry Dean and staff, and escorted by Detroit post, No. 382.

Department-commander Cheadle led the fifty-four posts of the department of Indiana, which was headed by the Soldiers' Orphan band, preceding George H. Thomas post of Indianapolis, of which President Harrison is a member.

Wyoming and Colorado were included in one department and this made a fine showing with thirty-eight posts, led by Department-commander John M. Kennedy and staff.

Kansas swung into line nearly 2000 men in blue, under the lead of Department-commander Albert R. Greene.

The Delaware brigade followed with twenty-four posts, led by Charles Sumner post, (colored,) No 4, of Wilmington.

Missouri made a strong showing, considering the distance the men had to travel, having nearly 2000 men in line, headed by Frank P. Blair post of St. Louis and Ransom post.

Kentucky had the largest representation she has ever had in a grand parade with nearly 1500 men led by Gen. B. H. Robson.

West Virginia turned out 700 men bearing branches of golden rod, a pretty sight, and headed by Lincoln post, No. 1, of Martinsburg.

Department-commander Howard of Arkansas led five posts from that state.

Tennessee had 200 men carrying white umbrellas.

Louisiana and Mississippi did well considering their remoteness, and the department of Florida was represented by a number of comrades led by Department-commander T. D. Hazard.

Oklahoma is not old enough to have more than one post, but many of its members were in line.

Texas did well, and in its ranks was Gen. A. B. Norton with his long hair.

Alabama was represented by Custer Post, forty strong.

South and North Dakota and Indian Territory turned out a few veterans.

The numerous and the splendid equipped posts of the Army of the Potomac were the end of the procession, followed by the naval veterans, Rear-admiral Wells of New Haven was at the head of the latter association and was followed by representatives from the different associations composing the national association.

NOTES ALONG THE LINE.

Arkansas sent a few men who found a place with Illinois. The fife-bearer bore a rude transparency with the legend, "One union, evermore and inseparable."

Secretary Rusk's striking figure at the head of the Wisconsin department was the signal for continued applause. Secretary Noble marched with his post, the Ranson post of St. Louis. Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, marched on foot with the Ohio men and Senator Paddock with the department of Nebraska.

The Pennsylvania department presented a number of notable features. It carried the greatest number of tattered battle flags. The reception given to these mute yet eloquent testimonies of the danger braved by the "Boys in Blue" demonstrated the regard in which "Old Glory" is held by the people. Nothing else so roused the enthusiasm of the spectators. Pennsylvania also presented the only cavalry post in line, No. 35. "The Frosty Sons of Thunder from Somerset," was the humorous banner used to identify R. P. Cummings Post No. 250. The members each carried a cane made of gnarled and twisted roots, the most "outre" shapes being preferred. John F. Hartranft Post No. 25, Harrisburg, was headed by two drum majors in Zouave uniforms, who used muskets with fixed bayonets for batons. These they flung high in the air and threw at each other twenty feet distance, and yet, so far as known, succeeded in escaping without a single jab. Griffin Post No. 139, Scranton, composed of rail road engineers and firemen, carried an oil can at their head, which was the subject of much unsuccessful guessing. Post No. 67 of Erie carried white umbrellas showing their number and location.

Of the larger states, Pennsylvania department occupied the longest time in passing the commander-in-chief—50 minutes. Ohio was a close second, requiring 45 minutes and New York third, with 30 minutes.

New York department, as it passed General Palmer's stand, created the best impression as to personnel and organization. There was better marching by the posts, they were dressed in effective uniforms and they had the most and best music. The band of the Catholic protectory and of the Mission of Immaculate, both composed of boys, received generous applause. U. S. Grant post, No. 327, of Brooklyn, which brought up the rear of the New York department, had the best outfit in all particulars. The New Yorkers seems to have left their trasses and purses, the one artistic and the other heavy, run away from the G. A. R. regulation as to uniform. Close fitting dark blue coats and trousers with white helmets were the favorite combination. As Post 168, Devin of Brooklyn, approached the stand a little boy and girl, bearing bouquets, left the line and presented them to General Palmer, who kissed the little maid and held the flowers for some time after receiving them. The disabled veterans in the New York department occupied two carriages and received an ovation all along the route. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was especially favored.

The Kansas delegation carried towering stalks of sorghum, the gift of Senator Perkins. Gen. B. F. Butler, occupied a carriage with Lynn post in the Massachusetts department. His progress was marked by continuous applause and his conspicuous bald head was kept continually bobbing.

After the New York department had passed up, the spectators began to seek their resting places.

While his own department (New York) was passing the reviewing stand General Palmer refreshed the inner man with a substantial lunch. It was three hours after the head of the procession passed him ere the ears of the commander-in-chief were greeted with the strains of either "Marching Through Georgia," or "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

THE EVENING DISPLAY.

Night was even more glorious than the day. Shortly after dark, which was of a most favorable density, owing to the lowering clouds, which had enabled the veterans to march without undue fatigue, and except for a short time in the early morning without danger from the heat, the multitudinous thousands who lined the avenue while the parade was in progress, repaired, so far as possible, to the vicinity of the monument. Here was the elaborate display of fireworks provided by the committee and Pain, the pyrotechnic king. It was a magnificent show in some respects and was worthy of a place in the programme of the day's events.

Succeeding the fireworks display, there was an electric illumination on a scale never before attempted in this country. It was one of the attractions provided by the citizens' committee, and was a complete success.

Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol to Seventeenth street was ablaze with incandescent lights. Every available dynamo in the city, public and private, was brought into requisition and numbers have been shipped here especially for this display. The feature of this illumination was the display along both sides of the avenue of brilliant presentations of corps badges. Seventy of these had been placed on supports at convenient distances in three colors, red, white and blue, the respective colors of the first, second and third divisions. At the head of Fifteenth street, at the entrance to Executive avenue, was a monster facsimile of the G. A. R. badge eighteen feet in height. It was made up of incandescent lamps of the various regulation colors of the badge and produced a grand effect. A duplicate of the piece was also shown at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street. Over one of the entrances to the White House, spanning the area of the gateway, had been placed a great fan of 1300 lamps, arranged so that they can be turned on and off, giving the fan the appearance of opening and shutting. Over the other gate was a great shield, with an eagle surmounting it. A fine display and something entirely new in Washington was shown in the White House grounds in front of the Mansion. Here innumerable lights were half hidden in the shrubbery, all of them changeable in character, disappearing and reappearing in the most bewildering manner. The trees and shrubbery seemed fairly magnetized and the effects were extremely beautiful. Throughout the grounds were a number of other electrical devices, among them large wheels, turning and changing colors with each revolution. The illumination of the treasury building with colored electric lights was especially fine and notable, as also were a number of large set pieces at intervals along the avenue, the most conspicuous being a great anchor of blazing light placed at the corner of Tenth street. Powerful searchlights thrown from the tops of high buildings produced a dazzling effect.

The display continued until midnight and was witnessed by countless thousands who regretfully disappeared in the Cimmerian darkness that succeeded the turning off of the dynamos.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The beautiful parade Monday, the more impressive march of the Grand Army veterans yesterday the numerous reunions and the fireworks and illuminations were after all only preliminary to the real business which called the Grand Army men to Washington, and that was the twenty-sixth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which was called together this morning. The encampment is a representative body, composed of 1476 delegates, one chosen from each of the various departments, others allotted on the basis of membership of the department and others still members of the encampment by virtue of present or past offices in the national organization.

The encampment is a legislative body or congress of the order. It elects the commander-in-chief and other national officers, receives their reports, reviews their administration and outlines the policy to be followed by the Grand Army of the Republic acting as a unit. This encampment is not expected to have any particularly knotty and difficult questions to settle. The selection of a new set of officers, the determination of the time and place for holding the next encampment, a discussion of the long standing issues of life membership in the national encampment, the question of increasing slightly the annual capita tax and possibly a discussion of an advisability of petitioning congress for changes in the pension laws are perhaps the weightiest matters to come before the encampment.

Baugh's grand opera house the largest building of the kind in the city, was the place of meeting of the twenty-sixth encampment. At 10:25 with about half the delegates in their seats Commander-in-chief Palmer rapped for order as he stood behind a large base drum for a rostrum. Commissioner Douglas of the District of Columbia was announced and read an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Washington.

At the close of the commander-in-chief's remarks and before he could resume his seat, Comrade E. C. D. Yenger of Washington, on behalf of himself and other members of the commander's staff in the Department of the Potomac, presented him with a gavel made of material gathered from various historic places. General Palmer made a patriotic reply.

Again before he could be seated General Palmer was addressed by Mr. B. E. Warner, on behalf of the citizens' committee and presented with a gavel. Mr. Warner's presentation and General Palmer's response were both felicitous and evoked applause. The business of the organization was then begun in secret session, the first thing on the programme being General Palmer's address.

GENERAL PALMER'S ADDRESS.

COMRADES—The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic brings together representative soldiers from all over the loyal land. There is scarcely a particle of that great civil contest but has its representatives here to-day. Within its ranks are men of all political parties and religious creeds. The differences in view which the army reflected are lost in the equalities of a free and common citizenship. Its principles appeal to patriots of every name and party. It is peculiarly befitting that we should meet once more in the beautiful capital city of the nation, where the representatives of sixty-five millions of freemen gather to enact our laws, and to look backward over the perils surmounted, and forward to the growing greatness of a redeemed and

"As we look back over the long line of the Englished comrades whose patriotic devotion to their country and inspiring presence upon the battle fields, often times stimulated us to deeds of valor, or, who no longer answer to "roll call" in our encampments, we are forcibly reminded that death has been busy in our ranks; but the memory of their heroic achievements and many virtues will live long after the Grand Army of the Republic ceases to exist. Let the example of their lives be an incentive to us all to so live and discharge our duties as citizens with equal loyalty to country and society to duty, until we shall have reached the end of our life journey and joined those gallant comrades whose lives were sacrificed to their country's liberty. Future generations will read with wonder how two great armies contended for four long years, where nearly a million on men on one side and the other yielded up their lives in that great civil conflict, and when the contest ended, those great armies melted away like the snow on the hill tops under the beams of a noon day sun. Resuming the peaceful vocations of civil life, the nation moved on once more in a career of unparalleled progress, prosperity and happiness, so that when our names shall be inscribed on the roll of the dead of the Grand Army of the Republic, we shall deserve to be remembered by those who survive us, and upon our last resting places may fourish the evergreens of a fond and enduring memory.

"During my official term I have visited twenty-five departments, responded to numerous invitations to reunions and public gatherings, requiring months of time and labor, traveling nearly forty thousand miles and my only regret is that I was unable to meet with several departments, as they met on the same date, and the places of meeting were too far apart to reach them in time. And, notwithstanding, I have given up nearly the entire year to the work of the order, I feel that my efforts have been but feeble to serve all my comrades and do justice to the great office.

"I will not trespass upon your patience by an attempt to enter into statistics. The reports of the staff officers contain full and detailed statements of the work of their respective departments, and I commend them to your careful perusal and consideration. I have been greatly aided in my efforts to serve you by the efficient and generous support given me by members of my staff. In every department I have visited, it was gratifying to notice the interest and enthusiasm manifested by the comrades for the welfare of the order, and while the whitened locks and furrowed cheeks of many marked the advance of time, the lapse of years has not cooled their fervor for the flag or their determination to hold on high the standard of our order, and, while we have sustained many losses by death and suspension, our greatest loss comes from delinquent reports; nevertheless, I take great pride in saying to you that the reports show an increase for the year."

General Palmer then related the history of the trouble in the department of Mississippi and Louisiana, arising out of the refusal of that department to recognize posts Nos. 9 to 17, composed of colored veterans. Under the laws of the order the commander-in-chief was obliged to suspend in succession the department commander, the senior vice commander and the junior vice commander of that department. An attempt was made by the department to surrender its charter, but this failed owing to a lack of compliance with the proper requirements in such cases. Finally, on June 3, 1892, Post-commander A. S. Badger was placed in command of the department, which was then reorganized and is now in a flourishing and prosperous condition. "The life of an organization," says the commander-in-chief, in concluding this portion of his report, "like the life of a man, may be prolonged in honor to the fullness of its time, or it may expire prematurely for want of proper guidance, by violence or internal disorders. So what appeared to be likely to bring upon a complete dissolution of this department, was saved by a critical operation, and the dying patient's life was extended for future years of prosperity and usefulness."

General Palmer then referred in terms of commendation to the Woman's Auxiliary association and the Sons of Veterans, which he declared deserved the cordial support of every member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He urged a continued observance of Memorial Day. "Let it teach the rising generation," said he, "that the liberty and the government which were established and sustained at such terrible cost should be yielded up by them only when, like the men who wore the blue, they rest with honor in a soldier's grave; and should the men of future years be tempted to surrender the rights that were established upon so many battle fields by these men, or become cold or careless in their love of country and its institutions, may the memory of the green mounds spread all over the land, covering the remains of the loyal boys in blue who yielded up their lives with their hopes and pleasures for freedom and fatherland, nerve them firmly to public virtue."

Regarding pensions General Palmer says no additional legislation is asked, the efforts of the pension committee being devoted to correcting inequalities. The work of the Grant Monument association was reviewed, and the recommendation made that the national encampment ask department commanders to make an appeal to their respective posts for a contribution of five cents from each member to create a fund to be sent to the quartermaster general, and through him to be turned over to the Grant Memorial association to be invested and the interest applied to the annual care of the cottage and grounds.

Among other recommendations made was one that the committee be continued whose duty it is to see that veterans have preference in government employ. It was also suggested that posts and departments be prohibited from making appeals for funds or for legislation on their own responsibility. The finances of the order were declared to be in good condition.

In concluding General Palmer said: "As I lay down the trust so unanimously conferred upon me at Detroit, I desire to extend to members of my staff my grateful acknowledgements for the cordial support given me during my term of office. To them I am deeply indebted for that measure of success which marks the administration of the affairs committed to my charge, and I want to extend to all my comrades my heartfelt thanks for the kindness I have received at their hands everywhere. I have had but one object in view: to discharge the duties of the office with all the ability and fidelity God has given me. If I have succeeded in meeting your expectations, and have merited the confidence reposed in me, I feel amply rewarded for the year of time and energy I have devoted to your interests; and as I return to the ranks to mingle with you, my comrades, in the work that is still before us, it will be my ambition as it times to do my full share for the future progress and prosperity of our grand order."

After General Palmer had read his address, the usual reports were submitted. Tom Taylor, quartermaster-general, reported receipts, $35,960.77; expenditures, $30,262.18; balance on hand, $7,598.79. Assets, including United States bonds and supplies, $29,153.35. The Grant monument fund amounts to $11,578.32, of which $226.16 was received since the last encampment.

The report of Inspector-general F. Fratt contained the following summary of the condition of the Grand Army as based upon reports and statistics from department inspectors:

Total number of posts, 7650; total number of post members in good standing, 391,509; number of posts owning posts, 3058; number of posts that have relief funds, 2008; total amount of relief funds, $476,075; total amount expended for relief, $30,948; total amount of post funds in hands of quartermasters, $838,370; total amount of property other than in quartermaster and relief funds owned by posts, $1,342,189; total membership in good standing 409,423.

General Fratt said: "Testimony of posts having the largest number of Woman Relief corps firmly coincides with that of Inspector Sussam of Pennsylvania, that the work of the order is greatly benefited thereby."

Joseph W. O'Neal, judge advocate general, reported fourteen decisions delivered by him during the year. He said: "A careful reading of the rules and regulations and an examination of the decisions heretofore made, would have in most cases solved the questions in which official opinions have been sought."

General O'Neal decided that an acting assistant surgeon in the United States navy, appointed by the secretary of the navy for temporary service, is not eligible for membership in the G. A. R. Adjutant-general Phisterer in his report recommended that the installing officer of a post be also its inspector, and that a revision be made of the rules and regulations, service books and forms and returns, with a view to simplifying them as much as possible. He also gave an account of the difficulties attending the efforts to organize the department of Louisiana and Mississippi, after the action of the last national encampment, which was finally accomplished by ex-Department commander S. A. Badger. The department contained eighty-three posts, recognized by the commander-in-chief.

The report of General Stevens, surgeon-general, gave no details save less than half of the departments sent reports to his office.

The various committees were then announced.

Junior-vice-commander C. E. Carlson of Omaha offered the following resolution. It was seconded by ex-President Hayes and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the members of the twenty-sixth national encampment of the G. A. R., and through them the 500,000 of its members, that their most sincere and heartfelt sympathy is hereby extended to Comrade Benjamin Harrison in the deep affliction which has rent him from our midst with the earnest hope and prayer that his noble wife, that true American woman, may be spared to him and to us for even greater good.

The report of pensions, Comrade Augustus P. Hamlin of Maine, chairman, was presented, no meeting of the committee having been held, its affairs having been conducted by correspondence.

The petition of the comrades of Missouri to increase the clerical force of the pension bureau was laid before the commissioner of pensions. The commissioner explained the workings of his office to Chairman Hamlin who says that it appears that all is being done that can be reasonably expected. The report was approved.

Governor Chase of Indiana, ex-department commander asked the encampment to determine the location of the encampment of 1893, as he was compelled to leave the city. He presented the name of Indianapolis.

General R. B. Carnahan, also an ex-department commander, of Indiana, was expected to present the claims of the Hoosier capital in extenso, but on motion of a delegate from Ohio, the encampment by acclamation, accepted the invitation from Indianapolis, without waiting to hear further in regard to it or for any other city to be named. The date of the meeting will be fixed by the council of administration, after conference with the citizens. The encampment then adjourned until 9 a. m. to-morrow.

GRAND ARMY REUNIONS.

Reunions have been the order of the day. Among them were the following: Twenty-third army corps, which was addressed by Gen. C. W. Foster, secretary of state. He paid a glowing tribute to the services of the corps and said: "It is a great honor which you have conferred upon me in being designated to preside over this reunion. It is the more gratifying because four days ago I was called away by urgent public business to confer with our comrade in arms, the president of the United States, and this is the first opportunity afforded me to look into the faces and grasp the hands of the veterans of the Union armies. I need hardly repeat the regret which has already been directly expressed to you by the president, for his enforced absence from the ceremonies of this memorable reunion week. He is absent from our gathering to-day, but you will not forget that he was found at the head of his regiment, brigade and division in the early days of the rebellion, when all that was dear to us as American citizens was at stake on the field of battle. And every gallant soldier of this Grand Army here and throughout the land is in sympathy with the brave comrade who, in yonder sickroom, stands guard against the common enemy of us all. In his name and as an officer of the government, I bid the twenty-third encampment welcome to the capital." There was an enthusiastic reunion of the marine corps held on board the Kearsarge. There were many prominent persons present, including Vice-president Morton. Vice-president Morton called the meeting to order and introduced Secretary Tracy, who made an address.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tracy's address, Lieutenant Winslow, son of Admiral Winslow, who commanded the Kearsarge when she sent the Alabama to the bottom, made a brief address.

The Sertan sharpshooters met in convention this afternoon. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the re-election of Gen. E. Sertan, president; E. B. Stoughton, secretary and treasurer; and C. A. Stevens, secretary.

The Pennsylvania reserves marched out of the city in procession and had a banquet at Tenallytown and elected Gov. A. G. Curtin, permanent president.

The Union veterans met in convention at Harris' theater at noon to-day and were welcomed by District-commissioner Ross. In a few appropriate remarks, Gen. S. S. Yoder, commander-in-chief, spoke of the objects of the union and what it had accomplished in the way of procuring pensions free of charge for its members.

The annual convention of the ex-prisoners of war was held at city hall this afternoon. S. Y. Long presided and an address of welcome was delivered by S. D. Wine of the local committee. Comrade Geo. E. Stone related an account of his experiences in rebel prisons. President Long read his annual address.

The Odd Fellows Encampment.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 21.—This was vacation day with the visiting Odd Fellows. The day was spent traveling through the wheat and hop fields of the Willamette valley. An excursion train left the Union depot at 7:30 this morning, loaded with as large a crowd as could be comfortably accommodated. The itinerary of the trip was up the west side as far as Albany, reaching that town at 1 o'clock, returning on the east side, passing through Salem and Oregon City, arriving in Portland at 6:30. The competitive drill of cantons of the Patriarchs Militant took place this evening at the armory of the First regiment.

Another prominent feature of the evening was the ceremony of conferring the grand decoration of chivalry on the wife of Past-grand-sire C. M. Busbee and Grand-sire-elect Dr. Campbell of Toronto. The jewels emblematic of that degree are very magnificent. The decorations were conferred by Alan C. Underwood, lieutenant general and commander-in-chief of the premier canton, Patriarchs Militant of Chicago and local cantons, assisted by a corps of ladies from Kentucky who came expressly for this purpose. At the conclusion of the prize drill this afternoon at the armory there was a battalion dress parade under Co. W. E. Sherbourn, commanding the First California regiment, with Capt. Charles E. Gard, of the First Illinois regiment, acting adjutant. The dress parade was followed by a review of the battalion and awarding of the drill prizes amounting to about $1,500.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 22.—The next sovereign grand lodge will be held in Milwaukee. That city was selected at this morning's session of the lodge by nearly a two-thirds vote. The ballot resulted as follows: Milwaukee 101, Chattanooga 56, and a few scattering votes for Chicago. Voting against Chicago was based on the ground that the World's Fair would attract all the interest and attention from the lodge, while on the other hand Milwaukee being so near Chicago, opportunities would doubtless be afforded to "kill two birds with one stone." While other matters of interest were considered this was the most important. The work of the sovereign grand lodge is rapidly drawing to a close, and the last day's session will be held to-morrow.

Colorado Masons.

DENVER, Sept. 21.—The second and last day's session of the annual communication of the Colorado Grand Lodge of Masons was as largely attended as yesterday's. The committee on jurisprudence, consisting of Wm. D. Cook of Denver, James E. Peabody of Canon City, and George Wyman of Denver, made a lengthy report and recommended many of the resolutions of the subordinate lodges. The proposed change, of the appointing three district deputy grand masters in place of a lecturer, was not adopted. The election of officers then took place and the following were elected: Grand master, W. D. Wright, of Denver; deputy grand master, Cetaro Sanford, of Durango; senior grand warden, William L. Bruss, of Idaho Springs; junior grand warden, William D. Pierce, of Denver; grand treasurer, Frank Church of Denver; grand secretary, Ed. C. Parmlee of Denver. In the afternoon the business was finished and the following officers were appointed: Grand chaplain, grand orator, grand lecturer, grand marshal, senior grand deacon, junior grand deacon, senior grand steward, junior grand steward and grand tyler. The new officers were then installed with appropriate ceremonies. Grand-master Wright acknowledged the high honor conferred on him in fitting terms. The finance committee made their report and the committees were appointed on jurisprudence, correspondence, returns, work appeals, grievances and finance. The lodge then adjourned.

Another Bicycle Record Broken.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Sept. 22.—The Minneapolis boy, John S. Johnson, took another shy at the one-half mile bicycle record to-day and covered the ground in 58 3-5—standing start—breaking the world's record in this performance. He also broke the flying start quarter-mile record by going the last quarter in 25 1-5. The performance was recorded by official timers.

New Hawaiian Cabinet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The steamer Australia arrived from Honolulu at noon today with the news that the queen has appointed the following new cabinet: Edward C. Macfarlane, premier and minister of finance; Samuel Parker, minister of foreign affairs; Charles T. Gulick, minister of the interior and Paul Neuman, attorney general.

A Strike Probable.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—There seems very little reason to doubt that the outcome of the troubles between the Missouri Pacific and the telegraphers will be a strike. The rupture will not occur for a few days yet and in the interim both parties are preparing for a stubborn struggle. The statement that the telegraphers' grievance committee had reported and gone after the conference with Superintendent Hammond Monday, was erroneous. The full committee is still in St. Louis and is energetically though quietly at work on the plans for the strike to be inaugurated next Monday. Further than the positive knowledge that the committee is here and held two sessions yesterday and this morning nothing is known of it.

Arrived at La Guayra.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Admiral Walker arrived at La Guayra, Venezuela, yesterday in the U. S. S. Chicago. This information was contained in a telegram received at the navy department this morning. No other facts are stated and it is presumed, therefore that no fighting is going on in the immediate vicinity of La Guayra. Admiral Walker now has three ships at his service, the Chicago, Concord and Kearsarge. The Concord, as latest advices had seen sent to Puerto Cabello.

A Weaver Brag.

DENVER, Sept. 22.—The People's party state central committee announces that a careful poll of the state shows that they will have a plurality of 17,000 votes for the Weaver electors out of a total of 75,000 votes canvassed.

MY SAINT.

My saint is a saint that few may know
In all that she does for us sinners below;
She is fair as faithful and faithful as fair,
With a halo encircling her beautiful hair.

She is full of wiles and moods as an elf,
And yet is the spirit of truth itself,
And we, for him who his burden can bear
In the light of the halo about her hair.

Her face is a mirror where men may read
The truth that inspires her, thought and deed;
Her life is a life of devotion and care,
And she has a halo about her hair.

Her care is for others and not for herself,
And naught she recks of profit or pelf,
Enough for her that her goal is won,
And she knows not her halo is bright as a sun.

All things she does from the spendthrift love
That comes to her here from a power above
And all who adore her can hardly care
To look at the halo about her hair.
—Walter H. Pollock in Longman's Magazine.

A TRUE STORY.

Written for THE GAZETTE.

"Woe unto the land ruled by a child" is a familiar and trite citation. This may, in all propriety also be said of a large business house; absolute, like a king's, is the authority of its chief, upon his circumspection, activity and energy depends the prosperity of the house, upon his humor the weal or woe of the employes. The firm of Barleycorn & Son, owning the largest and oldest ale brewery in the United States resembled a miniature kingdom. The small, unassuming brick building, situate on one of the short, narrow streets near Independence hall, precluded an anticipation of the extensiveness of the business. The old fashioned front windows of the ground floor protected by portable shutters and ornamented with what were once white marble window sills—long since grey with age—and the tightly closed green shutters of the second gave the house a deserted appearance. On the lower floor was the counting house and on the upper, though now unoccupied had been the residence of the original Barleycorns—father and son. To be impressed with the vast dimensions of this business one had to step inside of the roomy gateway, in the rear of which, there was a large yard paved with cobblestones. Surrounding this yard on three sides there were immense stone buildings towering high above the modest brick which guarded the entrance. Here were the brewing, cooling, filling and storage departments, the malt house, the stables and in short everything incidental to such an industry. The two, who had given the firm its name, Prewitt and Peter Barleycorn, were dead. Both had worked incessantly and from small beginnings to give the business its present extent. The former lived to a ripe old age, the latter, while yet in the prime of life, fell through an open and unguarded hatchway in the storehouse and was instantly killed. His mangled remains, which were brought into the presence of his wife without any previous warning, made such a horrible impression upon her that she could not live in the old house any longer. While the business was being carried on by a manager appointed by the orphan's court, she and her 13-year-old boy Frank removed to a comfortable little cottage near George's Hill in Fairmont Park, which had been presented to her by her father-in-law as a wedding gift and which she and her husband had heretofore only occupied during the hot summer months. The green shutters which so jealously guarded the windows of the old brick were now only opened when it was deemed necessary to air the rooms and dust the furniture—the widow never visited the rooms again.

When Mrs. Barleycorn fled the house and its terrible memories she thought more of herself than the future of her son. The atmosphere in which he grew up was little calculated to make a man like his father and grandfather of him. The examples before him were not industry and work which lead to wealth but luxury and pleasure so accessible to the rich. It was not necessary for the widow to worry about the material future of her son. This was not only secured by the prosperity of the business but by a snug fortune which the founders of the same had invested in gilt edge securities. Although Mrs. Barleycorn had turned her back upon the old house and lived in West Philadelphia enjoying her riches she had never imagined the future of her son otherwise than that he would upon attaining his majority assume control of the firm's business and carry it on in an honorable manner. And Frank grew up indulged by his mother, uncontrolled in his inclinations without constraint to earnest endeavor. Even during his so-called apprenticeship with an old friend of the family, the head of a large mercantile house, his many shortcomings were looked upon as of no consequence.

At the age of 21 by the desire of his mother, Frank assumed control of the business which had, since his father's death been carried on successfully by the manager appointed by the court. His mother had hoped that by thus making him independent of her it would awaken in him a spirit of self-reliance, a sense of the grave responsibility resting upon him and develop him into a thorough man of business. But even the honor to be the head of such an immense concern affected the young man but little. The old business house in the heart of the city did not become to him the home that it had been for his father and grandfather. He did not feel comfortable among the noise of labor which resounded through the yard; a feeling of timidity and anxious oppression seemed to overcome him when he left one of the main thoroughfares to turn into the little side street in which his business was located. He was not actually frivolous or giddy, but the luxury to which he had been accustomed for so many years had cultivated his senses. He was tempted and drawn on by the cheerful fellowship of indolent and gay circles, the glare of footlights in theaters and concert saloons, the excitement of the gaming table and the turf, by the immoderate lodging for enjoyment characteristic of idlers with plenty of money. Opinion differed as to the person of the young chief of Barleycorn & Son, according to the source from which such information was gleaned. Inquiry made in the social world resulted in the highest praise which was justifiable. Frank Barleycorn was not a marplot, rather good natured than otherwise, never parsimonious and his manner of spending money was free from that ostentatious display frequently noticeable in upstarts. But inquiry among business men, in the old reputable and substantial circles of trade resulted in a far different answer. Generally it was a mere shrugging of the shoulders, a simple movement, but one that can be made significantly deprecatory. By talkative persons he was dubbed as heedless, one who did not interest himself in his business, malicious tongues denounced him as a pothead, with no knowledge of business, and both agreed in the belief that the firm under the management of its young chief, was going backwards instead of forwards, being already surpassed by newer houses, and that it was then only living upon the good repute gained by Frank Barleycorn's predecessors.

The retrogression of the firm could not be denied by Frank himself, it was too apparent in every yearly balance sheet, it was noticeable constantly in little irregularities, in the complaints of customers of carelessness and lack of punctuality, in the redemption of commercial obligations some of which had been entered into even during the lifetime of his grandfather. But Frank never thought of attributing the cause for all this to himself; nor did he seek it in his new manager, Mr. Bowlow, who had made himself indispensable by the manner in which he knew how to relieve his principal of all active participation in the business. Frank furthermore sought no reasons for the paralyzed decline of his business: "Competition has become too formidable," was the answer Mr. Bowlow had given him, and he accepted it as satisfactory, regardless of the fact that with competition the field of labor had also grown. Had it not been for a sense of shame to face his mother with such a proposition he would have sold or dissolved the business and lived entirely according to his inclinations, though as to those: it already began to tire him to promenade Chestnut street an hour or so daily, to attend every first night at the theaters, to spend an hour every evening at the Café Fine, listening to the idle gossip of the day as discussed by society dandies. He had, somewhat unconsciously, been drawn into this vortex of fashionable idleness from which, however, it must truthfully be said, he derived no real pleasure. Regarding his business, he imagined that he had fulfilled his whole duty towards it by driving to the office once in awhile and inquiring of his manager whether there was anything new. Mr. Bowlow was clever enough, seldom to know anything. No wonder, Frank Barleycorn presented a wearied countenance as he stepped from his elegant coupe on a dreary November evening of the year 1879 just before the close of the clerical department, and entered the old business house. The clerks buried their heads over their respective desks, the manager received his principal with servile salutation and accompanied him into the private office, gathering up as he went a handful of letters which he knew his chief would decline to inspect with the customary: "You do that dear Bowlow."

Frank Barleycorn hastily scanned the mail matter accumulated before him, selected his own private letters, put them in the pocket of his overcoat which he had not even removed (and, stepped in front of the mirror to more tastefully arrange a strongly scented button hole bouquet which adorned his frock coat. He had agreed to be one of a party which had engaged a proscenium box for that evening at the Walnut street theater where a clever comedienne from New York was to make her first appearance. Chafing with impatience "There is nothing further dear Bowlow; or have you anything more on your mind?"—he said. The person addressed, knew by the manner of the speaker that it was his desire to terminate the interview. But as anxious as the wily manager usually was to stimulate his principal's disinterestedness in the business he knew on the other hand that his own wishes never met with readier approval than at times when young Barleycorn seemed to be in a hurry. And Mr. Bowlow, after slight hesitancy, said in a mellow voice, whose tone seemed to pray for indulgence because the principal was being bothered with such a bagatelle: "We ought to dismiss Driver Truex, Mr. Barleycorn; he has of late been guilty of several irregularities, and yesterday he was again reported by a policeman because he would not clear the track for a street car and thus almost caused a collision which might have resulted in serious damage. The man has apparently become addicted to drink."

Barleycorn fumbled with his bouquet, gave his white cravat a twist and carelessly stripped a yellow dolvin over his left hand, without apparently being interested by Bowlow's communication. "My dear Bowlow, you know that you are to use your own discretion in all these trifles. Get rid of the person, I cannot use drunkards in my business."

Bowlow made a salaam.

"I will notify him to-day that his services will not be required after the first."

"Very well, very well, dear Bowlow," nodded Barleycorn and reached for hat and cane. "Perhaps I won't be here to-morrow, I have been invited to join a fox hunt. See that everything is O.K. Good evening."

Bowlow courtesied in his usual manner, Barleycorn left the office, entered his coupe bound for the theater, and before the horses started he had forgotten his business, Bowlow and Driver Truex. As he entered the box greeted by clamorous acquaintances, as he glanced over the brightly illuminated auditorium containing so many pretty and interesting ladies adorned with costly opera cloaks, sparkling jewels, rustling fans, and saw so many famous or at least evil known men, then it was that his bosom began to swell with pride and he gloried in the fact that he belonged to this band of the select, a party of whose prerogative it was to determine the success or failure of every new play.

The play was one of the French society order. A brutal, suddenly enriched rentier, who insisted that his only son should wed the daughter of a rascally old nobleman, while the son had fallen in love with the very poor porter's only daughter, to whom he promised undying love and everlasting fidelity.

The son keeps his word, left the house of his purse proud father, married his beloved, by industry and economy ammassed a fortune, and finally became reconciled to his father after the latter had, through the machinations of the aforesaid nobleman, lost the bulk of his wealth. Upon the close of the first act everybody anticipated how the play would wind its way through touching love scenes, couplets and bad jokes to the close. The play, which had been multiplied by translation and been pruned of considerable of its spice, so that it might not offend the prudish sensibilities of a Philadelphia audience, would have been a total failure had it not been for the extraordinary efforts of the leading comedian and the vivacious "ingenue," whose cases were the brave porter and his charming "wife," respectively.

Frank Barleycorn, soon tired of the performance, turned to the audience among whom his searching glances sought familiar faces. He probably would have lost all interest for the stage had it not been for a remarkable confusion of ideas that during the closing scene of the second act caused Bowlow and Truex to appear before him. In this scene the rentier discovered the intrigue between his son and the porter's daughter and thereupon dismisses the porter family from his employ and orders them to immediately quit his premises. The porter took advantage of this opportunity to deliver a culminatory harangue against the rich in general and his employer in particular and finally, singing a couplet with wife and daughter bows himself out.

Barleycorn vainly said to himself that there was no similarity between himself and the hard-hearted rentier and that his dismissed driver was not a jolly good fellow like this porter, but a drunkard who endangered the lives of passengers in the street cars—he could not banish Truex from his thoughts. While he had previously only been bored, he was now positively irritated and did not regain his equinimity even after having aided in delivering a few energetic hisses which greeted the closing scene.

Though the supper, of which he and his companions partook at the club, was excellent, it did not have the effect of diverting his mind from Truex, to the contrary that individual was constantly bobbing up before him and like Banquo's ghost would not down. Barleycorn was not subject to hallucinations, yet he would have sworn that every time he touched a glass of champagne to his lips old Truex sneering exclaimed, "Here's luck." It fairly aggravated him to be unable to shake off this odious individual and an invitation from his companions to join "a drinking party" was very emphatically declined. He supposed the excitement incident to gambling would look his thoughts into a different channel, but after every bet he stated and lost he imagined he heard a malignant chuckle from Truex and the money he lost did not vex him so much as this mirthful enemy. Even towards morning when at the Café Fine, he was trying to stupefy a revolutionary stomach with a pousse café he found he had been followed by his unwelcome guest. He was almost frantic because he could not drive him off. What worried him most was that while the spectre resembled no one in particular and conveyed to his mind no definite form or features yet he intuitively knew it to be Truex. So he wondered what that person looked like, how old he was, how long he had been in the firm's employ, whether he had a family to support. He made up his mind to become acquainted with his employes in the future in order to avoid an each a recurrence of the desire to indulge in such subtle and stinging injuries.

Barleycorn could stand this no longer, he threw a coin to the garcon, grabbed hat and overcoat and in spite of the protests of his companions who assured him they would accompany him in a few minutes, rushed outdoors into the foggy morning. There he hesitated a moment whether to ride or walk and concluded the latter would do him good after the sleepless night and the experiences to which he had been subjected. The numerous gas jets on Broad street were a ready beginning to look dim and lost in the early dawn of morning as he started up towards the Masonic temple and the sounds of his steps found an echo seeming him in those of the lamplighter who was extinguishing light after light. He walked so fast that when he reached Ridge avenue he was exhausted, so he got into a cab and directed the driver to take him home. Upon approaching the Girard avenue bridge decorated with its quadruple line of highly colored and richly ornamented cance abra, the old feeling had mastered him again, so he dismissed the cab and started to walk home. He did not feel easier in mind until he had crossed the bridge and saw before him the zoological garden, whose leafless trees rose phantom like aloft from fog and dawning day. His nearest way home would have been straight out Girard avenue, but he dreaded meeting anyone. While he was thus hesitating which way to go it suddenly struck him that the idle, aimless life he was leading was really useless and unproductive and that the company with which he had spent the night could not have been more insipid and dull had it been brought together with a view of making a display of those unenviable characteristics. His meditation was suddenly interrupted by the approach of a workman. A man with a weather beaten countenance, in neat house and overalls, carrying a locked dinner containing tools that showed him to be a stonemason.

"He lives in the hollow, to the left," thought Barleycorn as he saw him coming, "rents are cheap there—probably works on the new church which is being built near Girard college. Quite a walk for one who must work hard all day."

But the compassion for the man of labor vanished, as the latter, in passing by seemed to measure him from head to foot with very apparent scorn. Barleycorn was fully aware what the workman meant to convey to the well dressed dandy by his looks, but sullenly argued that the workman himself would hardly have been any different had he been born as Frank Barleycorn. This sullen emotion did not hinder him however from examining his own appearance and when he noticed an ugly dark spot on the cravat which had probably been spilt by an unsteady hand during the glasses with him, he buttoned up his overcoat and turned up its collar though he felt warm after the brisk walk across the bridge. Neither could he suppress a slight blush as he hastily stepped to the right into one of those beautiful parks abounding in Fairmount park. After passing several diminutive lakes, upon which floated golden autumn leaves, he reached a piece of thicket on one side of which borders on the Schuylkill river which could be seen here and there glimmering through the trees like streaks of silver. Here at last he was alone, only a wee brown squirrel crossed his path and the only sound that greeted his ear was the whisper of the morning zephyr stealing gently through the rushes which skirted the banks of the river.

Barleycorn did not notice whether he was slowly wending his way and not until his further progress was obstructed by a giant oak did he realize that he had strayed from the path. Around this, several centuries old, ring of the forest, a rustic bench had been placed so that here in the summer time was a quiet, secluded nook for rest to those who sought solitude. At this season of the year, however, the spot was not inviting and Barleycorn was about to retrace his steps when a noise behind the tree induced him to step aside so that he might see whence it came. And what he saw so petrified him with astonishment that he stood as if rooted to the spot. Upon the bench stood a man of Herculean figure, whose uncovered, perfectly gray hair hung in unkempt and confused masses about his forehead. Suppressing an exclamation of rage at a previous failure he was now trying to throw a rope over the lowest limb of the oak. Barleycorn instantly realized that he had come at the right moment to save this person from committing self destruction and that fact so startled him that he involuntarily cried out upon which the would-be suicide suddenly turned towards him. The two looked into each other's eyes for a full second and during this pause Barleycorn was filled with consternation. And, no wonder, the features of this being became distorted as with brutish triumph and in his eyes flashed a demoniac fire and suddenly springing to the ground, like a beast of prey, he seized Barleycorn by the throat. "Thou dog, thou exploiter, thou must accompany me to eternity," was yelled into his ears, and a struggle for life and death began between them.

Barleycorn's advantage in years enabled him to overcome his strange antagonist, he succeeded in loosening the old man's fingers from his throat, in pushing him back upon the bench and there holding him with strong arms. The old man panted in utter exhaustion.

"You may let go of me, Mr. Barleycorn," he said, resignedly, "I will go to the police station with you of my own accord. Whether one sin be added to the other—it will amount to the same thing."

Barleycorn was, saw, that he had nothing further to fear, and at the same time became aware that his encounter had not been with a maniac but with one who bore him the most deadly hatred.

"How do you come to know me, scoundrel, and what have I ever done to you that you should seek to murder me?" asked Barleycorn.

"Certainly, you do not remember me," said the old man bitterly, "and yet I have faithfully served the firm of Barleycorn & Son for forty years. When you were a small boy it was a picnic for you when you were permitted to come to me in the stable, and you would not cease begging "dear Truex, lift me on the horse," until you saw tears and laughed with joy and played with the whip."

Barleycorn started as if threatened by a stroke of lightning.

"You are the driver, Truex?"

"The same, whom you dismissed yesterday, said the old man. "Or have you forgotten that too, Mr. Barleycorn? Dismissed like a dog, after I had grown old and grey in the service of your house. And why? Because a policeman reported me!" The old man laughed bitterly. "That isn't true, Mr. Barleycorn, I will tell you why I was dismissed. Because an honest man is not wanted in your business any more, because your Mr. Bowlow can abide no one near him who notices what is going on, and because you yourself have become too high toned to look after anything! And now take me to the police station and denounce me for assault to kill—it is a penitentiary offense, and to my wife it will make no difference whether I am found hanging on this tree or in a striped jacket." Barleycorn struggled against being confronted with the truth. "You were dismissed, Truex," he replied, "because Mr. Bowlow told me that you were a drunkard. And he was right, or do you deny that you were full last night?" Barleycorn disdainfully kicked an empty whisky flask which was lying on the ground as an accompaniment to his words. But this did not seem to abash Truex.

"Very well, Mr. Barleycorn, I did drink," he replied, "but I am no drunkard. Pray do you walk the streets all night in despair, won't you drink, too, not whisky, but champagne, perhaps both. But ask my wife whether she ever saw me drunk. After you have seen her tell me whether I would ever care to go home—intoxicated. She would make home so hot for me that my first experience in that line would be my last."

Barleycorn was forced to smile when he heard the Herculean driver Truex so respectfully of his wife.

"I will believe you Truex," he said, "I may have done you wrong, and I forgive you for having clutched at my throat. But you mustn't fear starvation, even though you have lost your job, and it was a crime which you attempted to commit here."

Truex nodded his head.

"One doesn't fear starvation with such arms as these, Mr. Barleycorn. But a place cannot be secured readily when one has been dismissed as summarily as I have been and when one has grown old. And then there is the despair when such a thing happens to a person, the despair can pay evil thoughts in one's head. Men in my station also have a sense of honor, Mr. Barleycorn, you may believe me."

Barleycorn had in the meantime picked up a rope which was lying on the ground, and was forcing it into an overcoat pocket.

"If you wish to take it as a 'corpus delicti,' I believe so they term it, to the police, I may as well carry it for you," said Truex.

But Barleycorn offered the old man his hand. Within him there had been a struggle going on between good and evil and the former had won the victory.

"We will let the police rest," he said, "we have just seen that we can get along together without them. Besides we need never talk to each other, nor to others about our strange meeting; but you must favor me with this rope, Truex, I would like so have a bell cord made of it to be placed over my desk in the counting house. And this afternoon you will resume your job; I will hunt you up in the street again sometime."

Truex grasped the tendered hand, in the countenances of both men there was a peculiar twitching. When they separated the red autumn sun had worked its way through the morning fog—the new sun under which the firm of Barleycorn & Son again rose joyfully. The chief, Mr. Frank Barleycorn, had become a man.

An Iron Rain.

Harper's Young People.

Any clear night, if the watcher has patience, he may see one or more "shooting stars" or meteors. These are not stars at all, but often are more brilliant than any star, because they are so near us that their friction against the earth's atmosphere either causes them to glow a white heat or flame up like a torch. Even a very small meteor, one not much larger than a pinhead, might become distinctly visible in this way, and seen against a background of constellations outshine the north star.

The whole solar system, astronomers say, is strewn with particles of matter known as star-dust, while larger bodies known as meteoroics chase one another about the sun at intervals of a few miles. Usually when these meteoroids encounter the earth's atmosphere they break into small fragments and fall harmlessly to the ground. It is thought that only 600 or 700 of these meteoric stones reach the surface of the earth unbroken in the course of a year, while the number of small particles which fall has been estimated at 2,000,000 a day. If the air did not act as a cushion, no casualty would be more common than being killed by a meteorite.

Meteorites are usually composed of iron, silicon and oxygen, the three elements which are most common in the earth, and as no new elements have been found in these visitors from space, it is believed that the solar system, and perhaps the universe, are made out of the same material as the earth.

The motion of falling meteors is very curious. One has been known to travel on a line almost parallel with the earth's surface, and from sixty to one hundred miles above it, all the way from Indian Territory to central New York, where it is supposed to have fallen in fragments. Another passed from Michigan across New York state and on out to sea between New York city and New Haven. These meteors travel six or seven hundred miles an hour after they become visible.

Meteors are most common about Aug. 10 and Dec. 7, when the earth annually encounters long droves of meteoroids as they journey around the sun. Once in thirty-three years the earth crosses the thin stream of Leonides, which seems to come from the constellation Leo, and is so long that six or eight years are required for this flock of meteors, traveling twenty-six miles a second, to pass a given point. When the earth meets this great torch-light procession there is a display worth seeing. The next one will take place in November, 1899.

Where meteors come from is not known. Whether they are fragments of a bursted planet or collected star dust can only be surmised. Once it was thought that they kept up the sun's supply of heat by running into him, but that theory has been abandoned. What is certain is that the planets are becoming somewhat larger and heavier every year through the shower of meteors and star dust that is constantly falling. Thus it happened that while it never rains pitchforks, yet iron enough to make a pitchfork rains upon the earth every day.

Another Cripple Creek Dividend.

The directors of the Pharmacist Mining company at their meeting last night decided to declare a dividend Oct. 1 of 1 cent a share. They expect to keep this up every month in the future. This is the second cash dividend paid on a Cripple Creek stock and will make a total of $22,000 to be distributed on 1,200,000 shares.

At this meeting Mr. A. D. Jones was elected president of the company, and Mr. E. K. Miller, secretary. The company has rented rooms 54 and 55 in the Banz block where the secretary will hereafter be found.

Fast Traveling.

Mr. Ross Ware, train dispatcher on the Pike's Peak railway, now holds the world's record for nine miles on a toboggan slide. He won't repeat the performance, though, until someone else beats his time of 11 minutes and 15 seconds. The tack rails in the center of the Cog road track were very carefully made and bolted in place so that the flat tops of all the cogs are exactly in line. A board can therefore be placed so as to reach over several of the cogs and it will slide along as if on a continuous steel track. The cog wheels on the engines are kept well oiled and therefore the rack rail is always pretty slick. When the road was building the workmen discovered that by nailing two parallel cleats on a board and fitting it over the two rack rails in the middle an excellent toboggan slide was made. The rider steadying himself and applying a brake if necessary by putting his feet against the ordinary "T" rails on each side. This method had been used for short distances before, but never for the whole line. Mr. Ross made a wager that he could go from the top to Manitou in fifteen minutes, and yesterday morning when the track was clear, he made a start from the summit. He gathered speed until at Windy Point he was going at about a mile a minute. He went past the Half-Way house so fast they hardly saw him. At Artist's Glen he began to put on the brakes and shortly afterward stopped at the Manitou depot, having made the trip in just 13¼ minutes, an average of forty-five miles an hour.

The Republican club at Fountain was organized Friday evening with the following officers: Joseph Patton, president; E. C. Quick, vice president; Dr. Olinger, secretary, F. M. Perkins, treasurer.

OLD AND NEW PORT.

A LETTER FROM THE QUEEN OF AVERICAN WATERING PLACES.

Some Historical Curiosities in a Quaint Old Town—Parry's Statue and the Stone Mill—Two American Palaces—The Fashion of Coaching—Newport's Casino.

Special Correspondence of THE GAZETTE.

NEWPORT, Sept. 12.—It may be interesting to those of you who are spending the summer in Colorado Springs and enjoying the fine scenery and cool mountain air of that famous western resort, to hear something of another resort, the "Queen of American watering places," Newport.

It is difficult to say just how long after Newport had grown to be a town of any size it became a watering place; that it was a popular resort even before the Revolutionary times there is conclusive evidence.

A great deal has been written of modern Newport, that is the fashionable part of the place and the life here; but I am going to tell you first a little about the older portion of the town, or "Old port," as it is often called. You can not fancy any place more quaint than this seaport town of a century or more ago with its narrow, crooked streets and low, gambrel-roofed houses, many of which are interesting on account of their historical associations, having been harboring places during revolutionary times. In about the middle of "Old port" is Washington square; a small space laid out as a park, in which stands the bronze statue of Commodore Perry. The statue represents the hero as he appeared on gaining the deck of the Niagara, after having left his shattered flagship Lawrence. Just opposite was his residence, an old house now used as a market.

Back of the Perry statue and a little to the right the old state house, built in 1739, still stands. It is of brick with stone trimmings and from the balcony, which overhangs the main entrance, the old custom of publicly declaring who has been elected governor of the state is still kept up.

In a little park just off Bellevue avenue stands the most interesting ruin in America. It is the "Old Stone Mill" which of late years has led to so much discussion by archæologists in regard to its origin. It is a round tower twenty-six feet high, built of roughly hewn stone, cemented with a tenacious mortar and having eight piers placed upon the cardinal points of the compass. Many believe this structure to have been built by the Norsemen long before Columbus discovered America, while others think it the work of the early settlers, who used it as a mill for grinding corn. The almost universal opinion now is that it was built by and belonged to Gov. Benedict Arnold, who once lived a short distance from the place and speaks of it in his will as "my stone built windmill." It is the "Old Stone Mill" which Longfellow refers to in "The Skeleton in Armor," in which the closing scene is laid in

"... that lofty tower,
Which, to this very hour
Stands looking seaward."

One sunny afternoon I took a stroll along the "Cliff walk." Nothing could be more beautiful than this walk with the sea dashing up against the rocks on one side, and the emerald lawns and fine villas on the other.

There are two houses, only recently completed, on this walk which are now by far the most magnificent in Newport. The first is the house of Mr. Ogden Goelet of New York, the other the marble palace of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt. The Goelet house faces on Narragansett avenue, the grounds extending through to the "Cliff walk," thus commanding a fine view of the ocean. It is built of gray stone in the Renaissance style of architecture with Gothic embellishments. The hallways are probably the most magnificent in any private residence in the country. The open arcade which extends from the ground floor to the stained glass dome in the roof is supported by polished columns of Caen stone with Corinthian capitals. Winding around the arcade to the top of the second story is a staircase also of Caen stone richly carved and of grand proportions. From the second story upwards the staircase is of polished oak. On the ceiling of the hall is a magnificent fresco by Tiepolo, said to have cost $65,000.

The house of Wm. K. Vanderbilt, the erection of which cost one million and a half dollars, is one of white marble with a Corinthian portico and is partially modeled after the Petit Trianon at Versailles.

There is a new feature in the life here at Newport this summer. It is a public coach run between this place and Tiverton, a little town on the main land of Rhode Island about twenty-six miles distant. The coach starts in the morning, reaching Tiverton about noon, where luncheon is served in the village inn, and returning in the afternoon. The road traveled over is one of the most beautiful and interesting in this part of the country.

Extending on either side are green hills and valleys dotted here and there with farm houses, and the house where General Prescott was captured by the American forces during the Revolution also lies on the way. The promoters and patrons of this coaching scheme are mostly the wealthy cottagers, who get up parties and charter the coach for certain days, but when it is not thus engaged any person paying five dollars for the round trip may occupy a seat.

I cannot close this letter without some mention of the casino; principally because in many respects it cannot be compared with our own Casino at Broadmoor which is very gratifying. In the first place it is not advantageously situated with regard to natural scenery being situated in town; the main entrance on Bellevue avenue, instead of out on the cliffs overlooking the sea, an ideal place for a casino. The casino itself is built in the shape of a horseshoe the curved or middle part being an open piazza, while at either side are two rooms, one used as a cafe and the other as a reading room. The theater and hall used for dancing is not connected with the main part and is some little distance across the grounds. A the buildings are of wood partially shingled and covered with ivy.

It is on the casino grounds that the famous annual tennis tournament takes place where O. H. Campbell and others have so often distinguished themselves, and one could not gaze upon a more charming picture than the gay dressed throngs seated on the green awns under the trees watching the game with deep interest.

In a few short weeks the season will be over. The notes of the coaching horn will no more resound upon the air; the music, the dancing, the tennis, the driving will all be of the past and Newport will settle down once more for a long and dreary winter.

MADGE LORRAINE FURSMAN.

A Chance for an Outing.

Mr. A. E. Browning, formerly of this city but now of Garfield county, has devised a scheme by which a camping trip through the "The hunting grounds" to the fine fishing on the White river may be accomplished at much less trouble and expense than ever before. Mr. Browning has built a substantial cabin, at the foot of the trail on Elk creek, where the fishing and hunting both are good. He proposes to organize parties, take them from the train at New Castle, provide horses, saddles and camp equipments for them, take them to the best hunting and fishing grounds, provide every need and comfort, and return them to the railroad at a cost very little more than they would pay for inferior accommodations. Mr. Browning is thoroughly acquainted with the White river country, knows the haunts and habits of the deer and other game, the best places and methods of catching trout, etc. He will be assisted by a force of competent guides. He will furnish further details to any who write him at New Castle, Colo.

The Casino Closed.

Tuesday closed the season at Broadmoor. This has been a successful season for the Casino, owing to the fact that the general public has taken more interest in it than ever before, and in return for this the management has provided such entertainment as few resorts of this kind afford. The uniform excellent music furnished by the Hungarian orchestra has been greatly appreciated and enjoyed by the thousands of people who have attended during the season. The orchestra is an exceptionally good one and has received much praise from expert musicians who have heard its music. They will leave the latter part of the week and go to Denver where they will be engaged in the Tabor Grand Opera house for the winter months.

About half past seven o'clock Sunday evening a policeman on Tejon street saw a thick cloud of smoke coming from the roof of the building occupied by the Creamerie restaurant at the corner of Tejon and Huerfano streets. An alarm was turned in from box 4 and the fire department had three heavy streams pouring on the building in less than five minutes. The fire was in a heap of old, greasy rags, in the garret next to the chimney. The streams of water on the roof kept the fire from spreading while buckets of water were carried up a ladder, a hole cut in the roof and the flames quenched. The total damage is about $200 largely by water. The department did very quick and effective work. The city authorities yesterday ordered the fire put out in the range until a brick chimney is built in the rear of the building. At present the smoke from the restaurant fire goes up in a sheet iron pipe passing through dry woodwork and it is a wonder that a fire did not occur before. A brick chimney is to be built.

On Sunday afternoon a meeting was held in Armory hall at which delegates from the Trinidad, Pueblo and Colorado Springs Grades assemblies were present. A state organization was effected by electing temporary officers, and various resolutions and other business was transacted. On motion it was decided to meet again next Sunday at Pueblo, at which time delegates from other Grades assemblies in the state will be present. The object of forming a state federation is to secure more legislation favorable to organized labor and to secure a better representation in the state legislature.

Governor Routt has appointed Dr. Crouch of this city on the state board of health, which is being organized to protect the state from the cholera.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. Jas. B. Gregg, D. D.

It is to be regretted that most good people read so few books that are adapted directly to minister to the deeper spiritual life. It is a too common fault to allow the most slight and ephemeral productions—the newspaper read to-day and forgotten to-morrow, the magazine, some common-place novel—to occupy the time that is given to reading and leave no opportunity for the best reading. Every person who wishes to make the most of himself and to do the best work of which he is capable should take care to make himself familiar with what De Quincey calls the literature of power, that is the books which kindle lofty aspirations and feed great resolves and strengthen the will and develop the whole moral nature. Says Professor Tyndall: "It is in vain I think to separate the moral and emotional nature from the intellectual. Let a man but observe himself and he will, I mistake not, find that in nine cases out of ten, moral or immoral considerations, as the case may be, are the motive force which puts his intellect into action. The reading of the works of Carlyle, Emerson and Ruskin, neither of them friendly to the scientific spirit, carried me victoriously through mathematical studies, made me what I have become."

Such testimony as this is very striking and suggestive. I hope that it may add weight to the plea which I am making for more reading of the books which appeal to the ethical and religious nature, the deepest that is in man.

It would be well if we would all devote at least a little time that we spare in reading on Sundays to reading of this sort. Perhaps I may be able to render a valuable service to some of my readers if I offered a little list of books, most of them popular enough in their character, a few suited to tax the mind somewhat more severely, but all suited to direct and inspire to the noblest and most useful living. There is a vast number now of attractively written and most stimulating books of this kind. They ought to have a wider perusal than they do obtain. My counsel to all who desire to enlarge, strengthen and enrich the spiritual nature would be to read every year the life of some wise and good man or woman; a volume of sermons of some great preacher; to become familiar with some great poet; to read some book of ethical discussion; some book in theology; and some book which will give a large outlook on the kingdom of God and the progress it is making in this world. Let me suggest now half a dozen or so books under each of these headings:

I. Biography.
1. The Life of Charles Kingsley.
2. The Life of David Livingstone by W. G. Blaikie.
3. The Life of Martin Luther by F. Kostlin.
4. The Life of R. W. Emerson by Cabot.
5. Charles Darwin by his son.
6. Louis Agassiz by his wife.
7. Dorothea Dix by Francis Tiffany.
8. Oberlin.
9. Michael Angelo by Grimm.
10. Maurice, F. D., by his son.
11. Sermons.
1. Phillips Brooks.
2. H. W. Beecher.
3. Horace Bushnell.
4. Channing.
5. Cardinal Newman.
6. Munger.
7. Dr. Dale.
8. Mozley.
9. A. P. Peabody.
10. Poetry.
1. Browning.
2. Tennyson.
3. Whittier.
4. Lowell.
5. Longfellow.
6. Mrs. Browning.
7. Emerson.
8. Wordsworth.
9. Shakespeare, (especially the plays of this last period.)
IV. Books on Ethics.
1. Marcus Aurelius.
2. Cousin's Lectures on the True, the Beautiful, and the Good.
3. Mark Hopkins' The Law of Love and Love as a Law.
4. Paul Janet's The Theory of Morals.
5. Lecky's History of European Morals.
6. President Porter's Elements of Moral Science.
7. F. H. Bixby's The Crisis in Morals.
8. Washington Gladden's Lectures on the Lord's Prayer.
9. Dr. Washburn's Sermons on the Ten Commandments.
10. Martensen's Ethics.
V. Theology.
1. Washington Gladden's Burning Questions.
2. Washington Gladden's Who Wrote the Bible?
3. Ladd's What is the Bible?
4. La Conte's Evolution and Its Relation to Religious Thought.
5. Rev. A. V. G. Allen's Continuity of Christian Thought.
6. Butler's Analogy.
7. Diman's The Theistic Argument.
8. Prof. Fisher's The Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief.
9. Prof. Asa Gray's Natural Science and Religion.
10. Dr. Pressense's A Study of Origins.
11. Martineau's A Study of Religion.
12. Geo. P. Wright's Logic of Christian Evidences.
13. John Fiske's Idea of God.
14. John Fiske's Destiny of Man.
VI. Books on the History and Progress of the Kingdom of God in the World.
1. Stanly's History of the Jewish Church.
2. James Freeman Clarke's Events and Epochs in Religious History.
3. James Freeman Clarke's Ten Great Religions.
4. Prof. G. P. Fisher's History of the Christian Church.
5. Philip Smith's The Students Ecclesiastical History.
6. Canon Farrar's The Early Days of Christianity.
7. Pressense's Early Years of Christianity.
8. Lecky's Conflict of Christianity with Rationalism.
9. Professor Fisher's Beginnings of Christianity.
10. Professor Fisher's Reformation.
11. Muller's Leaders of the Reformation.
12. Stanley's Lectures on the Jewish Church.
13. Dr. Storr's Divine Origin of Christianity.
VII. Miscellaneous.
1. F. H. Hedge's Ways of the Spirit.
2. Dale's Contemporary Socialism.
3. Higgins' The Great Value and Success of Foreign Missions.
4. Laurie's The Contribution of Foreign Missions to Science and Zumat Wa-Seng.
5. Emerson's Essays.
6. Carlyle's Works.
7. Lubbock's The Pleasures of Life.
8. Blackie's The Wisdom of Goethe.
9. The Imitation of Christ by Thomas A. Kempis.
10. Epictetus.
11. The Confessions of St. Augustine.
12. Lowell's Plano.
13. Professor Fisher's Nature and Method of Revelation.
14. Bushnell's Moral Uses of Dark Things.
15. Amiel's Journal.

It will be evident that this list is a very incomplete one. In each department are scores of good books many of which might as well or better have been named than those which have been mentioned. My purpose will have been accomplished if I shall have opened a way to the reading on Sunday of some seventy-five books, everyone of which I know to be worth reading, few of which are expensive to purchase, books which if read will bring, I am sure, much light and comfort and help upon the pathway of life.

CRIPPLE CREEK LETTER.

From the Regular Gazette Correspondent in the El Paso County Gold Fields.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Sept. 19.—The Pessimist lode has been sold by J. M. Parker to Mr. Peter McIntyre for $1,750.

All our twenty-five interests in the Zenobia lode has been purchased by Mr. J. J. Hagerman of Dr. Burdick.

The Ind. Hill Mining and Tunnel company have purchased the Missouri placer, of twenty acres, for a consideration of $500.

The Republican element is reported to be strong at Barry.

It is reported that sixty teams are now at work on the construction of the Mint and railroad into the camp.

Messrs. Carr and Eaton propose to erect a mill on their placer west of town.

The MacGregor hotel has been closed under an attachment.

It is again stated on the most reliable authority that work on the Canon City and Cripple Creek railroad will begin at an early date. Mr. David Wood is vice president of the concern.

The suit of the Bi-Metallic bank versus The Coronado company has been dismissed.

The Emma Mining and Milling company are having special tests made of their ores in Denver, and hope to ship at an early date.

A general feeling of confidence is abroad in the camp, which is quietly settling down to winter preparations.

A 20 stamp mill has been contracted for by the Sweet Mining company and is to be erected without delay.

A great deal of dead work has been done the last month on the Trail lode in Bequa gulch, a tunnel which has been driven 175 feet now meets the base of the shaft and will be considerably extended. A fine vein has been reached in the breast of the tunnel and valuable shipping ore is being taken out. The Trail has been shipping steadily for some time to a moderate amount but the shipments are now to be materially increased.

Active work is to be resumed on the Estelline lode, which may be considered an extension of the Washington on the south. The incline from the bottom of the shaft cuts through a four foot vein of a heavy brown quartz of excellent appearance. Assays on some of this matter have run exceedingly high, and if this mine is developed as it deserves, it will evidently prove a rich producer. Shipping may be looked for from this property at an early date.

Dr. Reed states that the Work company are about to put in a twenty stamp mill near Barry, and will draw upon the Blue Bell stream for their water power.

The mineral surveys of the Lincoln and Gregory lodes in this district have been approved by the surveyor general.

The Gold Coin lode is an extension of the Dead Pine. A nine-sixteenth interest in this claim has recently been acquired by the Mount Rosa Mining company, which now owns the whole claim, on which work is to commence at once.

The engine and machinery house of the Anaconda is now completed, the course of the tunnel which was driven to cut the vein on the Superior lode has been deflected considerably to the right.

Section 80 of the school law of this state fixes the age of entrance into the public schools at six years. It has been the custom in this city to admit to the first grade both during September and January and insist upon a strict observance of the law, but it has been found advisable to admit during September any pupil who will be six on or before Jan. 1, for by this ruling it has been found that the need of forming a mid-year class can for the most part be obviated. A pupil eligible for first grade under this ruling should be entered at once, for there is ample room and no entering class for the first grade will be formed at the holidays.

THE LAST OF THE BULL.

The Famous Wrestler Cross Buttocked the Brute and Sat on Its Head.

Colonel J. E. McLaughlin, once the champion collar and elbow wrestler of the world, has come off victor in a struggle for life with a bull. The colonel enlisted as a private in the Twenty-sixth New York infantry at the beginning of the civil war, and after a service of four years and four months he came out a colonel in the Twenty-fourth New York cavalry. At the end of the war he settled at Detroit, where he acquired his great reputation as a wrestler. Five years since he came to Seattle, and this city is now his home.

A day or two ago he had an opportunity to show that he had not lost his former skill. He was crossing a 10-acre lot, filled with brush, stumps and fallen timber. He was in the center of the lot, when he saw a big red bull coming toward him. Supposing the bull to be of a peaceful disposition, Colonel McLaughlin walked leisurely along, until, warned by an angry bellowing, he turned and saw the bull within ten feet of him. There was no mistaking the animal's intentions, for its head was down, tail erect and feet pawing the earth. The colonel knew he was in for a struggle, but before he could move the infuriated beast had him on its horns. The wrestler's presence of mind did not desert him. Quick as a flash he seized the horns, and after the first tossing he found himself on the back of the animal, but still clinging to the horns. An instant later the bull bucked and McLaughlin was lying in a brush heap ten or fifteen feet away.

The man picked himself up just in time to receive a fresh onslaught. By a dexterous feint he avoided the rush, and with his right hand seized the left horn of the bull, and with his left hand the nose ring. The contest then became one of brute strength against human skill and intelligence, combined with unusual force and endurance. For a time the bull seemed to be getting the best of the bout and the battle. The beast would toss his head in the air, hurling the wrestler aloft, and bringing him to the earth again with a crash among the bushes and brambles. The athlete held his grip, however, and avoided being thrown under the feet of his adversary.

With his clothes torn from his body, and bleeding from many scratches and bruises, Colonel McLaughlin had about made up his mind that the championship belt of the world for collar-and-elbow wrestling, which hangs in his house, must go to the bull when he thought of an expedient. Without loosening his hold he sprang to one side, placed his chin against the bull's shoulder, and, exerting all his strength, succeeded in cross buttocking the animal. The bull went heavily down head under, and one horn driven deep into the ground. The man had won the match.

Then he was in the night of the hunter with the bear by the tail. He could not let the bull, but he did not care to let go. He sat on the beast's head and rested. Finally he drew his knife and was opening it with his teeth to put an end to the bull's life when some men who had seen the combat from a distance came to the rescue and secured the bull. Colonel McLaughlin's clothes hung in tatters and he was badly bruised and scratched, but he still held the championship belt.—Cor. New York Sun.

The International Conference.

London Times.

The prime minister, the first lord of the treasury, and the chancellor of the exchequer met yesterday at the foreign office a deputation representing the advocates of bimetallism in this country, who came to urge upon the government that the overtures for a conference on the silver question, foreshadowed in President Harrison's recent communications to congress at Washington, should be favorably received. After Sir William Houldsworth and other advocates of the commercial, industrial, agricultural, and labor interests, which have committed themselves to the movement "remonetizing silver," had stated their views, Mr. Goschen briefly explained the position of her majesty's ministers. They have accepted the proposal of the American government "to examine what measures, if any, can be taken to increase the use of silver in the currency systems of nations," but they have done so with "an open mind." No country by entering into the conference is pledged, as Mr. Goschen was careful to point out, to a particular settlement of the controversy, or to any settlement at all. It is for this reason, most of all, that we regret the course which the government have taken, and in which they appear to be paying into the hands of the politicians in power at Washington. If it were possible by the protocols of any conference to establish a permanent parity between gold and silver in the principal marts of the civilized world, the object, we admit, would be worth a deliberate effort and a serious sacrifice, but the achievement is as impracticable as to bring to pass that a pint pot shall hold a quart. Mr. Grenfell, who has the courage of his bimetallist opinions, appears to think that the old ratio of 15½ to 1 can be re-established, in the face of changes in production and demand, by international agreement and national legislation. Mr. Samuel Montagu and other practical men are more cautious. They desire to set up a new ratio approaching somewhat more closely to the existing relations between the two metals, but still exposed to the inevitable fluctuations of price in a market where the limits of the cheapest production have never yet been practically ascertained. The Republican party in the United States do not believe in the free coinage of silver. If they were to cast in their lot with that policy, which has lately met with a sharp check in congress, they would lose the support of the sound business communities in the eastern states, and for this President Harrison and his colleagues are not prepared. But, as the demand for free silver is a potent factor in politics in the south and west, the Republicans, seeing that they are safe from any immediate silver legislation, think it wise to hold out hopes of obtaining some advantages for the cheaper metal by negotiations with other powers. These are very obvious electioneering tactics, but it is to be regretted that our own government, with an election also in view, should have agreed to a conference, the effects of which can only be to keep the silver question and the whole question of the currency in an unsettled state for a long time to come.

We can understand how great has been the pressure brought to bear upon her majesty's ministers by the government of India, from which a new memorandum on the subject has been recently received, and which looks eagerly for any measures that may give even temporary relief to the Indian finances by raising the exchange value of the rupee. To this pressure is added the demand for the remonetization of silver which is urged by the voice of Lancashire, by the representatives of British agriculture, and by other home interests, including, as was stated yesterday, all the chambers of commerce, just now in a somewhat depressed mood, and many of the trade unions. It is easy to see that Mr. Balfour, who is a pronounced bimetallist, and member for one of the divisions of Manchester, was destined to prove stronger than Lord Salisbury, who is doubtful, and Mr. Goschen, who is not wholly sound, on this subject. But what can the bimetallists expect to gain within what practical men must perceive to be the inexorable conditions of the experiment? Is anything likely to be done by international agreement that will give a greater stimulus to the process of remonetizing silver than was done when the United States recently began to coin silver on a large scale? The Continental powers have hitherto refused to be persuaded by the arguments addressed to them from Washington that they should improve the situation by opening their mints to the unlimited coinage of silver. The experience of silver coinage in the United States under the existing law is not in itself likely to convert them. The Bland bill, of course, sent up the price of silver and fluttered all the markets of the world, but, after violent fluctuations, which did far more harm than good to every interest, the value of the metal fell to the lowest point it ever touched, while the masses of coined bullion held by the American treasury, and unusable as currency without a disturbance of business that politicians dare not face, constitute a permanent danger. The only new element that can be imported into the question is the action of the British government, and, by accepting President Harrison's invitation to the proposed conference, her majesty's ministers give encouragement to the hope that the powers can now approach the problem with larger means of operating and with greater confidence of success.

The chancellor of the exchequer, in his speech in the city just before Christmas, suggested, by way of a concession to those who want to restore silver to its old position, that if other countries agreed to keep their mints open for silver coinage the British government might do something to meet their views. The Bank of England is empowered by its charter to keep one-fifth of the reserve in silver, and Mr. Goschen hinted that the bank might be urged to resort to this power, while, he added, the Indian mints would continue to coin silver freely. The American government had previously come to the conclusion that nothing was to be looked for from an international agreement, and had failed to elicit any promise of co-operation from the European powers, either in consequence of their committal to a good currency or owing to their remembrance of unfortunate dabbling with silver; but Mr. Goschen's overtures opened up a prospect of schemes which, though they were probably destined to end in smoke, are capable of being turned to account on the other side of the Atlantic in the year of a presidential election. The resolution of her majesty's ministers to enter into the proposed conference at President Harrison's invitation will, of course, enable them to tell the government of India that they have done all that is possible and that, if no agreement can be arrived at, it is because the problem is an insoluble one. But the entire contribution which the imperial government can make to the settlement of the question is almost microscopically small. During recent years the Indian mints have been coining silver freely, so that no additional facilities are to be sought in that direction. The American government has accumulated an enormous sum in the Bland dollars. The European powers have refused to enter upon enlarged operations of silver coinage in view of these facts. Is it likely that, after the violent and disastrous fluctuations in the silver market since the artificial demand in America began, the European powers will be tempted to embark upon a similar policy by the mere fact that the British government will advise the Bank of England to hold part of the reserve in silver? Is it likely that the holding of one-fifth in the reserve or less—say from three to four millions in silver—would produce an effect which the Bland legislation in the United States has failed to bring about? Is it likely that the bank, representing as it does the highest business interests of the country, would acquiesce in a step which would diminish to a perilous extent the gold reserve, already proved by Mr. Goschen himself to be much too narrow? Is it likely that bimetallists either in America or on the continent would be satisfied with a concession, dangerous in itself, which the American double-standard party have denounced beforehand as "an empty piece of administering mockery?" Is it not certain that further concessions would be demanded, and that, if refused, any possible agreement would be broken up, after we had done, perhaps, irreparable injury to our own well-tried system of the single standard and had merely plunged the silver market into a new series of fluctuations? These are questions that ought to be maturely considered before we pledge ourselves to anything in the coming conference. We can not now avoid being made to serve the turn of political wire-pullers and stock exchange speculators by our acceptance of President Harrison's invitation, but we can, at least, be careful not to go beyond the manifest and narrowly-defined boundaries of safety.

Grand Army Encampment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The formal opening of the exercises of the week was the dedication of the Grand Army place by Vice-president Morton as the representative of President Harrison, who was detained at Loon Lake, in the presence of a large assembly that filled the whole enclosure between that mimic Richmond in which the exercises took place, and the lines around it. Commander-in-chief Palmer of the G. A. R. delivered an address and read a telegram from President Harrison regretting his inability to be present. Vice-president Morton delivered the formal dedication address. Immediately after the conclusion of the vice president's speech, the large flag whose folds had been flying half unfurled against the poles which surmounted the grand stand, flower, spread itself to the breeze and Grand Army place was a thing of fact, finally, formally and forever. There were some very brief informal speeches by Attorney-general Miller, Assistant-secretary Grant, General Schofield and General Weaver before the crowd had dispersed and the services could have been actually at an end.

The fight for the honor of entertaining the G. A. R., and the honor of being its commander-in-chief until the next annual encampment has begun and will grow with increasing but friendly intensity until the two honors are settled. Wednesday and Thursday. Lincoln, Neb., and Indianapolis, Ind., are striving for the honor of entertaining the veterans.

SUCCESSFUL RALLY.

Effective Speeches by Republican Leaders at Colorado City.

PEOPLE'S ARGUMENTS REPLIED.

A Leader in the People's Party Decides Mr. Eddy to Be An Honest Man—Our Candidate's Position on the Silver Question.

The Republican rally at Colorado City Tuesday was a success. There was not a remarkably large attendance but of the two hundred or so voters who were present there were many of the former Republicans who have gone over to the Populists. These listened with respect to the arguments of the speakers and there is little reason to doubt that many of them were started in lines of reason which will bring them back into the Republican ranks next November.

The meeting was held on the vacant lot on Colorado avenue opposite the Bancroft school. A platform had been improvised from a carpenter's work bench and planks placed so as to seat about 100. About as many more ranged themselves along the sidewalk. A big bonfire was built in the background, and with the arc light on the corner and two gasoline lights on the speakers' stand the gathering was well illuminated.

On the platform were Mr. W. P. Epperson, editor of The Iris and chairman of the meeting; Hon. E. F. Eddy, Mr. Charles S. Hartzel of Denver, Mr. A. L. Humphrey of Colorado City, Mr. J. K. Goudy and Mr. M. D. Bale of this city. At the right of the platform Mr. Dixon, for many years a member of the Michigan legislature and now a leader in the People's party of this county, was seated.

Mr. A. L. Humphrey began the speech-making after a few introductory words from Mr. Epperson. He spoke largely upon the tariff and its effect upon the industries of Colorado City, particularly the glass works. He was listened to with marked attention and made a most effective speech.

Mr. Epperson introduced Mr. Hartzel, who made an eloquent and reasonable speech. He was interrupted several times by Mr. Dixon, but answered all his questions to the satisfaction of the audience. Some of the Republicans among his hearers grew tired of the interruptions and Mr. Dixon discontinued them, in marked contrast to some of his less gentlemanly brethren who continued to disturb the meeting by irrelevant remarks shouted from the outskirts of the crowd.

Mr. Eddy was the next speaker. He showed that a vote for Weaver was a vote for Cleveland and that Mr. Cleveland was the worst enemy of silver legislation. He urged that the West educate the East on the silver question but argued that the eastern people, who were in fear of the dangers of an inflated currency, would never listen to arguments coming from a faction who had tied their free-silver cause to the coat tails of such an avowed inflationist as Weaver. He said that the votes of the congressional representatives of the eastern people must be obtained, and to do so we must convert the people.

Mr. Dixon interrupted: "Don't we want to elect a congressman who will vote for free silver, ourselves?"

Mr. Eddy rejoined: "If you wish to elect a congressman who will vote for silver at all times and in whatever time it will come up, I will do so, if elected."

Mr. Dixon replied: "Spoken like an honest man!" Cheers.

Mr. Eddy continued his address, after showing that silver's only hope was in the success of the Republican party. He discussed the tariff and its effect on El Paso county industries and showed how free ladores would wreck completely the mining industries in the state.

At this point there was another interruption, caused by a red-faced man in his shirt sleeves, rather unsteady in his gait and thick in his speech, who had been a disturbing element all through the meeting. He rushed forward and began questioning the speaker about his attitude on the labor bills which had been introduced in the legislature. There was a movement to suppress the intruder and Mr. Eddy insisted that he be heard. He then proceeded to answer each of the questions, and disprove the allegations. The man, who claimed to have been the chairman of the legislative committee of the Denver Trades assembly began to be rather wild in his allegations and finally retired amid derisive cries of "guess again." Mr. Eddy said that he was in sympathy with the workingman because he was one himself. He offered to compare his hands with those of his interlocutor to see which were the most calloused, but the offer was not accepted. Mr. Eddy in closing said that he hoped to visit Colorado City again, and that next time he would bring the official records of his acts in the legislature for all to see who wished to know his attitude toward the workingman.

At the close of Mr. Eddy's address Mr. Dixon said: "That's the speech of an honest man," and his declaration was echoed by many of those who had been training with the Populists, who came forward and shook hands with the speaker.

Mr. William Scott, the distinguished and erudite orator from this city, jumped upon the platform and shook hands with Mr. Eddy, saying, "We are both silver men." He then started a speech addressed to "Friends and Fellow Democrats," but the band commenced to play and he was howled down. The meeting then disbanded.

Dean Peck's Mission.

The following from a late issue of the Denver News will be of interest, as it gives some account of the mission which Rev. A. C. Peck is to establish in Denver:

"'The Y. M. C. A. disclaim any feelings antagonistic to Dean Peck's mission scheme, but on the contrary, they applaud and will countenance and assist in any way to make it a success.

"'I see Dean Peck is being severely criticized by some who seem to think he wants to graze on their pasture,' said Glen Shurtleff of the Y. M. C. A. to a News reporter. 'The pasture is large enough; the crop is there, and such an abundance of it that harvesters are needed in excess of the supply. I do not see why the scheme proposed by the Mormons should not prove successful. We think that in a city where 20,000 young men live in boarding or rooming houses every effort should be put forth to reach them and surround them with Christian influence.

"'Dean Peck's idea is to establish a mission in the old Haymarket theater building. He will put in free baths, a free employment bureau, and hold free evangelistic meetings, and will run in connection with it a clean coffee house. His theory is to get men clean outside before you try to get them clean inside, and he proposes to put into practice the 'soap, soup and salvation' idea.

"'If youth, energy and the ability to make friends readily count for anything the venture should be successful. Dean Peck has achieved marked success both in the ministry and in financing the Denver university, and with his ripe experience and excellent reputation I don't think such a word as "fail" will find a place.'"

The meeting of the State Editorial association which begins in this city on Oct. 5 is designed to be one of the most useful meetings which the association has ever held. It is intended to devote the meeting to the discussion of practical newspaper work, and an effort will be made to interest and bring in the actual newspaper workers of the state, many of whom have hitherto regarded the organization as devoted entirely to pleasure and free excursions. Members of the local press club will read papers on press topics, and an address will be delivered during the session by one of the leading ministers or educators of the city.

The Ladies' Guild of Grace Episcopal church at a meeting held Monday elected officers and committees as follows: President, Mrs. Kieffer; vice presidents, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Bentley and Mrs. Anderson; secretary, Miss Chapman; treasurer, Miss Church; directors, Mrs. Wagoner, Mrs. Loper, Mrs. Crampton and Mrs. B. St. George Tucker; committee on linens, Mrs. Anderson and Miss Church; on bags, Mrs. Wagoner and Mrs. Loper; on aprons, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Dike and Mrs. Owen. A sale of linens, bags and aprons is to be held December 1.

Cripple Creek is to have a street railroad. Articles of incorporation of the Cripple Creek Street Railway company were filed yesterday, the incorporators being George Jordan, A. E. Hickman, A. B. Calloway and W. S. Montgomery. The object of the company is to build and operate a street railway at Fremont, Barry, Mound City and intermediate points, either by horse or electric power. The capital stock is $100,000.

As a result of the Republican meeting in Colorado City Tuesday night a Republican campaign club is to be organized over there immediately and it will start out with a large membership. It is reported that Mr. Eddy made many friends by his straight-forward speech and Colorado City's Republicanism is less doubtful than it was before the meeting.

A Republican club was organized at Green Mountain Falls Tuesday evening with a membership of about twenty-five. Hon. M. M. Baldwin, Dr. Robinson and others were present and made addresses. The voters at Green Mountain Falls are all Republicans this year.

The opera house orchestra this season will consist of the following well known musicians: M. O. Barnes, director; Mr. C. Chesser, pianist; Mr. W. E. Metz, bass; Mr. C. Draper, flute; Mr. D. S. Gilmore, clarinet; Mr. D. E. Rawley, cornet; Professor Pryor, trombone; Mr. A. C. Marvin, drums.

Alderman D. W. Robbins received Monday from Denver, a check for nearly $3,800, amount of judgment and interest awarded by a jury in the district court in this city as damages for the killing of Mr. Robbins' child at the Fort Worth crossing about three years ago.

The Wyoming and Colorado Congregationalists will hold their annual convention at Colorado Springs, Oct. 4 to 8. It is thought that from 300 to 700 persons will be here.

The Etna Consolidated Mining company filed articles of incorporation Wednesday, the incorporators being Henry B. Hayden, S. E. De Vore and E. M. Blackmer. The capital is $100,000 and the company will operate in Boulder county.

Mr. J. A. Hayes has purchased of Mr. L. B. Barich lot 29, in block 7, for $3,000. This is the fifty feet next adjoining the Bush bakery building on North Tejon street.

Marriage licenses were issued Wednesday to B. F. Arigood of Colorado Springs and Miss Eva Thorne of Roswell; to Michael J. Walsh of San Francisco and Miss Sarah E. McCready of Colorado Springs.

Marshal Dana is taking a few days rest in the country and Captain Garrigan is in charge at the city hall.

Mr. W. F. Reiner, editor and manager of The Daily Mining Exchange Journal of Denver, was in the city Wednesday.

Mr. Edmund Russell, the apostle of Delsarte, is now in Salt Lake City, and has recently arranged an article for The Times on "Expression."

A NEW INDUSTRY.

Colorado Springs the Seat of a Pottery Manufactory.

This morning the kiln of Harden & Sandusky's pottery manufactory will be fired up for the second time. It will be heated to 1200 degrees Farenheit and kept there for forty-eight hours. It will then be allowed to cool and 1400 lower pots will be ready for market. As the first kiln was not a thorough success and this promises to be one, this will be practically the first product of the factory.

The Colorado Springs pottery works are situated on West Costella street directly opposite the artificial ice factory. There is a two-story frame building with a 60-foot come singer kiln in the rear. In the basement of the building is a large mill for grinding the clay, a water motor for furnishing the power, and in the corner is a potter's wheel of the pattern that has prevailed for 3000 years. Here are made the vases, jars, jugs, etc. The lower pots will be up stairs, and moulds are used on a specially adapted wheel for their manufacture. The clay used comes largely from the De Witt ranch, seven miles north of the city. A clay has been discovered in Colorado City that makes excellent stoneware and this will be used for that branch of pottery.

The members of the firm are Mr. L. M. Harden and Mr. H. N. Sandusky. Mr. Harden was for some time the owner of the largest pottery in West Virginia and Mr. Sandusky was employed by him there. The latter gentleman has been a potter all his life and knows every branch of the business.

As soon as the kiln is emptied of its present load of flower pots it will be used for glazed stoneware, such as jugs, pitchers, etc. The Colorado City clay is well adapted for this.

The Sylvanite Mining company filed articles of incorporation Wednesday. The capital stock is $10,000.

The county commissioners are having the part of the road over Cheyenne mountain constructed which crosses the Dixon and Broadmoor land. Tolls has been charged at the Dixon gate heretofore but now there will be a free roadway by avoiding the Dixon gate. That gentleman claims that he has not been very generously treated by the county commissioners but has not decided whether a suit will be started or not.

At a special meeting of the Crowell Hose company held last evening it was decided to open the dancing season on Halowe'en by a firemen's ball for the benefit of a badly depleted treasury. The Crowells have asked no favors of the public for several years and at the while have been not the least important company in the department, so they expect to sell enough tickets and realize enough from the entertainment to put them well on their feet again financially.

Following is Emery P. Moon's record of the weather for the week ending Sept. 22, 1892, taken at Elmwood, Colo.: Highest temperature, 90° on the 17th; lowest temperature, 37° on the 15th, 16th and 21st; weekly mean temperature, 62.3°. Direction of the wind, south five days, west one day, southwest one day.

The Florence Pipe and Tank Line company have filed articles of incorporation, the incorporators being Wm. E. Johnson, A. R. Grimar and Wm. E. Hull. This is the company which proposes to construct a pipe line from Florence in Fremont county to Denver, and will pass through this county. The company will have a capital stock of $100,000.

Mr. Walter Burlew and Miss Margaret Grevius were married at 212 Nevada street yesterday afternoon, Rev. C. P. Lucas officiating. Mr. Burlew is the secretary of the Colorado and Utah Smelting company, and the bride has for some time past been the captain of the Salvation Army. She resigned on Wednesday and a new captain was elected.

The Daily Evening Mail, a daily paper to be issued in the interest of the People's party made its appearance last evening. It is issued from the Saturday Mail office and Mr. John F. Murray is the manager. The paper starts out in a breezy, spirited way.

Mr. F. W. Bowers is in Denver making arrangements for the big Republican rally which will be held in this city probably a week from Saturday. Mr. Eddy and Mr. F. C. Goudy will speak and every effort will be made to have the occasion a notable one.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by Henry Lee & Co., Gazette building, for week ending Sept. 22, 1892:

E. P. Crowell to W. C. Johnson, beginning 167½ ft w from the se cor lot 235, acc., thence n 225 ft, w 68 2-5 ft, s 225 ft, e 68 2-5 ft to point of beginning ..... $

W. E. Carr et al to E. E. Barbee et al, lots 26, 27, Briscoe's sub, lots 22½, 23½, acc 2,500

E. E. Barbee et al to W. F. Graves, lots 26, 27, Briscoe's sub, lots 22½, 23½, acc 2,600

E. W. Kellogg to W. F. Graves, beg center line Pine ave extended 226½ ft easterly to a pt where same intersects with the w boundary line of the ne cor ne qr nw qr of sec 17, twp 14, r 66; thence run easterly along center line Pine ave extended 100 ft; thence northerly and parallel with the w boundary line 250 feet; thence westerly 100 ft; thence southerly to place of beg 500

James K. Peck to Joseph E. Segan, lots 7, 8, Vista add 1500

F. D. Buhan to George E. Foster, lots 8, 9, blk 2, Fort Worth add 1

Amelia Weigand to A. A. Sayes, jr., lot 18, blk 25, Roswell City add 1

Robert Gale to Hudson Bayne, lot 3, blk 62, Acc 3200

Hudson Bayne to Robert Gale, com 50 ft s from w cor lot 23, Acc; thence e 150 ft; thence s 50 ft; thence w 90 ft to Wasatch ave; thence n along said ave to place of beg 1

Mattie Sharp to Jacob K. Weymar, lot 8, Hart Prance enb, blk 257, Acc 3300

Joan F. Barcy to Annie M. Barden, undivided int 5, blk 27½, Acc 2500

Phil Strubel to Sidney G. Rogers, lot 4, Strubel's add 1

L. B. Gunter et al to Dan Gerhardt, lots 12, blk 9, Zook's add, acc 250

D. P. Sell to L. A. Vitcomb, more, blk 2½, West Colorado Springs 500

COLORADO CITY.

A. M. Kendall to George De La Vergne, lots 23, 24, blk 28, Owen, Love & Quincy's add No. 2 1

Jane K. Quinby to Alonzo F. Bishop, lots 9, 10, blk 16 800

MANITOU.

G. O. Leibolt to Minnie Butz, lots 1, 2, and w half lot 24, blk 2, East Manitou 1,000

FOUNTAIN.

Clara Grossmayer to The Grossmayer Mercantile Co., lot 10, blk 9, Reed's add 1

George Grossmayer to same, lots 9, 5½, 8, Reed's add 1

C. F. W. Stevens to Tom Appleby, lots 2, blk 30, lots 1, 2, blk 32, Reed's add 60

Same to same, lots 3, blk 29, Reed's add 65

WOODLAND PARK.

Lot 6, blk 25, Zigland add 200

FREMONT.

John X. Cook to W. E. Tanner, lots 7, blk 2 200

W. A. Gandy to C. L. Adkins, lot 6, blk 29, Hayden Placer's subdiv 200

M. J. Gerry to W. L. Stookey, lot 8, blk 23 700

F. E. Roberts to E. F. Spinney, undivided interest, lot 6, blk 17 165

COUNTY.

Horace G. Thornton et al to W. A. Bell, ne qr se qr sec 10, tp 13, s r 68 was follows: Commencing at a pt on sec line 37.5 ft e of sw cor se qr se qr sec 10, run thence n 7 deg 4 min e 328.2 ft; thence s 82 deg 56 min e 325 ft; thence s 7 deg 4 min w 83 ft; thence w along sec line 327.7 ft to place of beginning; also pt ne qr ne qr sec 15, tp 14, r 68 w, as follows: commencing at a pt on sec line 37.5 ft e of nw cor of ne qr ne qr sec 15, run thence e along sec line 327.7 ft; thence s 7 deg 4 min w 50 ft; thence n 82 deg 56 min w 325 ft; thence n 7 deg 4 min e 9.8 ft to place of beginning 3,000

F. Woodward et al to Henry Apple, nw qr se qr, hw qr se qr, se qr se qr sec 4; ne qr ne qr sec 9, tp 13, s r 68 w 2500

The D. & R. G. R. R. in excursion circular No. 28 announces a rate of one and one-fifth fare on the certificate plan from all points in Colorado to Colorado Springs on the occasion of the meeting of the association of Congregational churches in this city Oct. 4 to 7.

Yesterday Mr. J. R. McKinnie signed the contract with the Colorado Iron works for a 20-stamp mill for the use of the companies with which he is connected. This is a Gilpin county mill, the stamps weighing 550 pounds each and dropping forty five times a minute. It will be one of the best mills in Cripple Creek and is to be erected at once as parties are waiting to contract a large amount of ore for treatment.

The Kelley institute of this city passed the 200 mark in the number of graduates and is now reaching rapidly toward 300. The branch at Aspen has seventy now taking the treatment.

Crumley Bros. have added a new Miller hack to their line. It is one of the handsomest vehicles in the city.

Work has begun on the properties of the Copper Mining company under Mr. Hagerman's management. Three shifts of men are employed on the Dead Pine ore.

A Rally at the Falls.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS, Colo., Sept. 22.—A rousing Republican meeting was held here tonight and several good speeches were made. A Republican club was formed, some forty-seven names being signed to the by-laws. Hon. M. M. Baldwin, James Taggert, E. L. Woodworth, T. C. Denney and others made stirring speeches. Great regret was expressed at the absence of some of the candidates and it is hoped another meeting will be held at an early date when they can be present. A sweeping Republican majority may be expected from this precinct.

Postal Telegraph at Cripple Creek.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Sept. 22.—The Postal Telegraph company opened an office in Cripple Creek today, the work of stringing the wire from Floresant having been completed yesterday. The company has its office in the Clarendon hotel at present, but will open an office in Fremont in a couple of days.

The Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., will give a merchant's carnival at an early date, in which many of the leading business firms will be represented.

Yesterday was "Rosh Hashona," the Jewish New Year, and in the calendar number 5653.

DIED.

MILLARD—At Divide, El Paso county, Charles W. Millard, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Millard, on Sept. 21 at 1 a. m., aged 22 years.

Death came after long suffering and the parents have the sympathy of many friends.

ALLEN—Sept. 21, 1892, the infant son of Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Allen.

MOULDING—At Buena Vista hot springs, Sept. 19, 1892, Thomas Moulding.

It will be painful news to the many friends of Mr. Moulding to learn of his death at Buena Vista hot springs on the morning of the 19th inst. Mr. Moulding had gone there with the hope that the hot baths and the use of the mineral waters would prove beneficial. He had been sick in this city about six weeks. Mr. Moulding was an honorable, intelligent and Christian gentleman, who would not stifle his convictions, but proclaimed them on all proper occasions—temperance, morality and Christianity, especially.

His wife and son-in-law, Dr. M. P. Goodsmith, passed through the city with the remains last evening en route to their home in Chicago.

THOMAS A. GUNNELL.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Ashby's.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Mower and rake for sale cheap at Lewis' blacksmith shop.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Jane Robinson, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 28th day of November, A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the November term of the county court of El Paso county in the state of Colorado, I, Charles P. Essick, administrator with the will annexed of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 21, 1892.

CHAS. P. ESSICK,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Jane Robinson, deceased.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that bids for the sale of one water bond of the town of Woodland Park, El Paso county, Colo., for $300, will be received by the town recorder up to Oct. 24, 1892. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the trustees of said town.

E. S. JAY, Jr., Recorder, pro tem.

Woodland Park, Colo., Sept 22, 1892.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Colorado.

Public notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in the several wards and precincts in the state of Colorado on the eighth day of November A. D. 1892, there will be submitted to the qualified electors the question of amending the constitution of this state.

The authority for submitting such question is found in Senate Bill No. 71, which is in the words and figures following, viz:

"AN ACT

To submit to the qualified electors of the state of Colorado, amendments to Article Ten of the Constitution of the state of Colorado.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Colorado:

SECTION 1. There shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Colorado at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, for their approval or rejection the following amendments to the Constitution of the state of Colorado, which when ratified by a majority of those voting thereon, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, that is to say. Section three of Article Ten of the Constitution of the state of Colorado shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax and shall be levied and collected under general laws which shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for the taxation of all property, real and personal; provided, that the household goods of every person being the head of a family, to the value of two hundred dollars, shall be exempt from taxation. Ditches, canals and flumes owned and used by individuals or corporations for irrigating lands owned by such individuals or corporations, or the individual members thereof, shall not be separately taxed so long as they shall be owned and used exclusively for such purpose and provided further, that the provisions of this section shall not affect special assessments for benefits and municipal improvements as the corporate authorities of cities, towns of improvement districts may assess, and collect under provisions to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. Section Eleven of said Article shall be amended so as to read as follows: Section 11. The rate of taxation on property for state purposes, shall never exceed four mills on each dollar of valuation.

SEC. 3. Each elector voting at said election and desirous of voting for or against all the amendments as a whole shall deposit in the ballot box a ticket whereon shall be printed or written the words: 'For the amendments' or the words 'Against the Amendments'. Any such elector not desirous of voting as aforesaid may express his approval or rejection of any one or more of said amendments; provided, that he shall designate any amendment so approved or rejected by him by number and in the order in which it appears in this act.

SEC. 4. The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said amendments or either of any of them shall be canvassed and the result determined in the manner provided by the laws of the state for the canvass of votes for Representatives in Congress. Approved April 13th, 1891.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the state of Colorado, at Denver, in the said state, this 19th day of July, A. D. 1892.

(SEAL) E. J. EATON,
Secretary of State.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, C. H. Rich of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1889, and duly record d in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, on the twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. 1889, in book 1 at page 5[illegible] of said El Paso county records, conveyed to the undersigned, Horace G. Lunt, as trustee, certain real estate situate in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, described as follows, to-wit:

Lots numbered 4 and 5, in block No. 17, in the Manitou Iron Springs Company's addition to the town of Manitou, El Paso county, Colorado, which said conveyance was made in trust to secure to John De Witt Peltz the payment of his one promissory note for the principal sum of nine hundred dollars ($900) of even date with said trust deed, payable on the first day of July 1891, with interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July in each year, and,

Whereas, it is further provided in said deed of trust, that in case of default in the payment of said promissory note, or any part thereof and the interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said note, or in case of the breach of any of the covenants or agreements mentioned in said deed of trust, and on the application of the legal holder of said promissory note, to sell and dispose of the said premises, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of said party of the first part, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction at the front entrance to the county clerk's office in the county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, thirty days public notice having been previously given of the time and place of such sale by advertisement in any newspaper at that time published in said last named county, and to make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at such sale good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance for the premises sold for the purpose of paying said note with interest thereon together with all the expenses of this trust; and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the principal of said note, which was due on the first day of July 1891, as well as of the interest on that day due, and said default still continues and said note still remains due and unpaid; and

Now, therefore: at the request of the legal owner and holder of said note, and under and by virtue of the authority conveyed by said deed of trust, I, Horace G. Lunt, trustee aforesaid, will on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on said day at the front entrance to the county clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, and state of Colorado, sell the above described real estate at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring for cash, for the purpose of paying said note with interest thereon to the day of said sale, together with all the costs and expenses of this trust.

HORACE G. LUNT,
Trustee.

Acting county clerk of El Paso county, successor in trust.

Dated September 10th, 1892.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the Estate of Jessie H. McDowell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 31st day of October, A. D. 1892, being one of the regular days of the September term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Charles W. Martin, executor of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executor, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executor. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 9th, 1892.

CHAS. W. MARTIN,
Executor of the estate of Jessie H. McDowell, deceased.